Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

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VOL. VI. NO. 119 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 20, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000.
Paid up Capital ..... Yen. 42,000,000.
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are oppened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIGINAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Shanghai
Calcutta	Penang	Canton
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Karachi	Ipoh	Hankow
Delhi	Klang	Peking
Amritsar	Seremban	Tientsin
Rangoon	Taiping	Yokohama
Tavoy	Hongkong	Kobe
Colombo		

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.
Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Pakoi, Sourabaya, Haiphong, Iloile, Medan

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital ...$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Soerabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
10, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.

BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
Paid Up Capital	4,71,900
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankow	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS

(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"

SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(*A Speciality*)

AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZUL BHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3499.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.
By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th day of May, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust's Revenue Offices).
A lot of Unserviceable Stores comprising:—
Broken cases and crates, bags of gunnies, old, pieces of bags in bundles, gunny bags, canvas water bags, bags sheetings, barrels, barrels staves and covers nail kegs, rope old, old tins, barrel hoops, hoop iron old, water proof sheets, drums old, iron pieces and pipes, galvanized tubs, etc.
Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 4 days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF MAY 1918 AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MARBLE STATUES, RICH TAPESTRY AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the shop lately vacated by Messrs. Dunnett and Co., at the corner of Medows Street, Fort.
Ex. S. S. "FRIETALLI BANDARIE."
Valuable consignments of marble statues and tapestry comprising white and coloured marble statues, large marble garden fountain, large size season figures, marble animal models, large hall lamps, pidestals, vases etc.
Also rich tapestry of various colours and designs as also valuable household furniture comprising tapestry drawing room suites, handsome cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano, iron safes, book cases dining room furniture etc., etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th May, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 8 BALES NAINSOOK NO. 1400 AND 8 BALES CENTURY MILL'S MEXICAN CLOTH AND 5 BALES JACOB SASSOON MILL'S MEXICAN CLOTH NO. 1100.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—
By order of Aga M. A. Isphany and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons:—
1 bale 148 pieces Nainsook No. 1400.
Ex. S. S. CITY OF ELYSIA.
A. N. 1260 D. S. and Co—3051-53—3 bales each 150 pieces Nainsook No. 1400.
Ex. S. S. CITY OF NAINKIN.
A. N. 1260 D. S. and Co—No. 3054—1 bale 144 pieces Nainsook No. 1400.
3 bales each 150 pieces Nainsook No. 1400.
Ex. S. S. CLAN GORDON.
8 bales each 50 pieces Mexican cloth No. 1000, 10 lbs. of Century Mill.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Aga M. I. Kazrani—
5 bales each 50 pieces Mexican cloth No. 1100, 11 lbs. of Jacob Sassoon Mill.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser, and the balance shall be paid against delivery order within three days from the day of sale.

SALE OF 4 BALES SASSOON SPINNING MILL'S BLACK TWILL.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale room, the following:—
On account of the concerned—
4 bales each 50 pieces black twill of Sassoon Spinning Mill.

SALE OF 2 BALES SASSOON WHITE SHIRTINGS NO. 999.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale room, the following:—
By order of Mr. M. I. Kazrani and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchaser Mirza Ahmed Kazrani:
M B A I, 1217 D. S. and Co—No. 1857/58: 2 bales each 50 pieces Sassoon White Shirtings No. 999.
Ex. S. S. KANSA.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against delivery order within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th May, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mooljee Jetha Market, Ganesh Gully, behind the Temple, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thucker Lalji Valabhdas Kanji:—
9 packages each about 50 pieces white Shirtings No. 1069 or others.
8 packages each about 50 pieces white Shirtings No. 1079 or others.
13 packages each about 50 pieces white Shirtings No. 1089 or others.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES JAPANESE FANCY CHECK.
On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned:—
9 cases each 40 pieces Japanese Fancy Check 28 inches and 24 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th May, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
AUCTION SALE OF A 20 H.-P. "DETROITER" MOTOR CAR.
Under instructions from the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—
1 20 h.-p. "Detroiter" Motor Car with 4 cylinder, 5 seater, touring body, man-hood, detachable rims, electric head and tail lamps, electric dynamo for charging the battery, horn and kit of tools, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th May, 1918.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other European, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes" Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes. English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps. Hose pipes and clips, Hightension and Lowtension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas Rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Big stock of Press Buttons, plated an Brass spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring for Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

5000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 225, No. 2 Model Rs. 295. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA & F. J. DAVAR. 6

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dynamo, Motor Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotation to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—Students enrolled daily for the new term commencing 8th June, 1918. Special Book-keeping, Shorthand and Typewriting Classes for Ladies, opposite White away's. 4386

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A long experienced Parsi Weaving Master desires change in a good Mill. Good references. Apply Box No. 294, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4407

WANTED.—SITUATION by an M. A. in History, Economics, English and Persian, as Professor or Lecturer, or as Secretary, Tutor or Companion. Excellent testimonials. Finest references. Apply: K. Albert House, Panchgani. 4405

WANTED—TUITIONS in English and other subjects by an experienced undergraduate, morning or evening at Bandra. Apply Box No. 274, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4341

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Really capable CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS and TYPIST Apply M. GOOLAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 4409

WANTED.—CASHIERS, ACCOUNTANTS and AGENTS. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, Bombay Merchants Bank Ld., Apollo Street, Bombay. 4410

WANTED—Qualified ACCOUNTANT, several CLERKS for Bombay, Mofussil and up-country. Gujaraties prefered. Write Mr. GORDHANBHAI N. DESAI, Generalgunj, Cawnpore. 4393

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A LADY to teach children Gujarathi and English, either in the morning or evening, for an hour, in a respectable Hindoo family. Must give good and highest references. Apply stating terms, to Box No. 297, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4415

WANTED—A B. Com., knowing Hindi and an experienced GRADUATE, strong in Science and Mathematics for the Marwadi Vidyalaya High School, one year's binding necessary. State salary and forward testimonials to the SECRETARY. 4339

WANTED—An INDIAN LADY GRADUATE, qualified to teach and take charge of Matriculation classes, one of patriotic and liberal views preferred. Please apply stating terms and experience to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Indraprastha Girls High School, Delhi.

WANTED FOR MESOPOTAMIA—COMPETENT ICE-MECHANICS to take charge of plants on ammonia compression system driven by oil engines. Pay liberal. Apply in person with certificates to TECHANICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, No. 3 Shed, Wadi Bunder, Bombay. 4361

WANTED—An experienced STEWARD with knowledge of accounts to run a first class Club. Terms Rs. 50—75 by annual increment of Rs. 5, free lodging on club premises. Parsee or Christian preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 278, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4358

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES for selling exhibition tickets at the exhibition ground. Good prospects to capable hands. For further particulars apply in person between 5 and 7 p.m. to the SUPERINTENDENT, All India Ayurvedic and Unani Exhibition, Hughes Road, Chowpathy. 4362

WANTED by a Mofussil Mill, WEAVING MASTER, SPINNING MASTER and an ENGINEER, having thorough experience need apply with particulars and lowest salary expected to Box No. 264, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4309

WANTED.—Intelligent and active CLERKS, accurate at figures and good hand-writing, having experience in Piecegoods and with Commercial knowledge preferred. Also quick SHORT-HAND TYPISTS, those capable of conducting correspondence in fluent English preferred. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4415

WANTED.—For a local Mill immediately, six competent CLERKS, 3 English, Gujarati knowing and 3 English, Marathi knowing, to do clerical and supervising works, those acquainted with Mill working preferred. Starting salary Rs. 40 or thereabouts with prospects. Apply sharp, stating age, caste, and past experience with copies of testimonials to Box No. 293 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4401

WANTED—Four SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Somaliland Protectorate, on three years' agreement on Rs. 120 p.m. rising to Rs. 200 p.m. by Rs. 10 annually, free quarters and second class passage from Bombay to Berbera and back. Service involves Military or Civil duties within the Protectorate according to the requirements of the Government. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents, Somaliland Protectorate, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 4335

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS for a paying scheme, only influential men should apply. Write to Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4392

WANTED—PREMISES for a Bank, in Apollo Street or round about the Bank of Bombay, Ground Floor preferred. Apply N. F. C. C. Ltd., 75, Apollo Street. 4311

WANTED—A small BUNGALOW or PART of a Bungalow on any of the hill stations from beginning or middle of June to end of September or October. State particulars to Box No. 267, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4325

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DARACQ, five-seater, Basch Magneto, good working order, owner-driven. Apply Dr. BANA at Phiroze Dastoor, Oculists, Hornby Road. 4379

MANGOES! MANGOES!!! SALEM MANGOES!!!—Ready for sale, Prices on application, New customers are requested to order with advance. S. K. I. ABDUL RAHIMAN SAHIB, Nursery Salem Nursery, Salem. Tel. Address: "Nursery Salem." 3915

FOR SALE.

TURNER OIL ENGINE, quite new, in original packing, from 2½ to 10 B.H.P. Apply to BALI & Co., Delhi. 4391

FANS.—To work on oil and electricity from Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 180 each. CLUBWALLA & CO., Ltd., 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 4408

FOR SALE.—One Rubey Drop Valve ENGINE, Cylinder 16½in. dia. 36in. stroke, Fly wheel 12 feet dia. 18in. face with rope pulley 8ft. 6in. dia 9 grooves for 1¾in. ropes. Revolutions 84. The Engine is in perfect condition. Apply Box No. 295 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4411

FOR SALE—Unfurnished BUNGALOW at Lonavla. Seven bedrooms, 7 bathrooms, dining and sitting room, sufficient servants quarters. Apply Rev. S. H. AUERUHEIMER, "Sans Sousi", Panchgani (Dist. Satara) 4394

FOR SALE—Second hand PLAINING MACHINE, 4 ft. by 2 ft. Stroke, Shaping Machine. 8 in. stroke, 12 ft. Lathe by Hunter Campbell, 2 American foot lathes 7 ft. 3½ ft. large size Tenoning Machine wood worker, 2 Band Saws, etc. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, 36, Charni Road, Girgaum. 4382

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS AND MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.—FOR SALE.—Big lot of TAPIACO FLOUR, (2nd quality Farina), quite fresh. Please apply to Messrs. POPATLAL P. KANDOLIA and CO., 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Tele. No. 1616. 4370

FOR SALE.—A WOOL PRESSING FACTORY in Rajputana, in working order. Highly profitable concern. Unique privileges and advantages. All English machinery. Fortnightly offers invited. Write to Box No. 236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4186

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Qualified SIGNALLERS, pay according to qualifications.

Apply SUPERINTENDENT of Telegraphs, G. I. P. Railway, Kali Chowki, Parel Road, Bombay. 262

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned LILADHAR ROYSAMPAT, RAMNIWAS BANSIDHAR, BANKILAL GOPINATH and MUNGAMAL NAHARMAL carrying on business as General Merchants and Manufacturers' Agents at Bombay, Karachi and Delhi under the style or firm of L. ROYSAMPAT, was on the 9th day of May 1918, DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by the undersigned Liladhar Roysampat by whom the business will in future be carried on.

Dated the 17th day of May, 1918.

LILADHAR ROYSAMPAT,
RAMNIWAS BANSIDHAR,
BANKILAL GOPINATH,
MUNGAMAL NAHARMAL. 4414

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 p.m., on the 16th May by the Superintending Engineer, Krishnaraja Sagara Works, for the supply of Cement, Stock and Tools and Plant, Explosives, articles required for manufacturing gun-powder, Kerosine Oil and Petrol, as per details given on pages 299 to 304 of the "Mysore Gazette." 4369

A STEAMER FOR PERSIAN GULF.

For particulars apply:—
H. S. M. KAZRANI & SONS,
Bhesania Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
4404

NOTICE.

IF NARSINGH PRASAD KAYASTH, of Cawnpore, who was lately working in the U. P. Motor Training School Lucknow, will put himself into communication promptly with Mr. SANDS, Superintendent of Police at Bareilly, he will hear something to his advantage. 4345

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the construction of 40 COVERED GOODS WAGONS" are invited to reach the office of the Agent, N. W. Ry., Lahore, not later than 12 o'clock, May 31st, 1918, (at which place, time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery during 1918 of the said 40 four-wheeled wagons 5ft.-6in. gauge, body 21ft., long inside and 9ft.-6in. wide inside.

2. Specifications and Drawings can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30 (which will not be refunded) per set from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent's Office, North Western Railway, Moghalpura (Punjab).

3. Tenders should specify place of delivery.

4. The Agent, N. W. Ry., Lahore, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reasons whatsoever for non-acceptance.

CARRIAGE & WAGON SUPDT.,
North Western Railway,
Moghalpura (Punjab). 4243

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from our client Mr. SAKUR HAJI HABIB, of Porebunder and Bombay, Halai Mamon Mahomedan Inhabitant and carrying on business as Sakur Haji Habib at Beira in East Africa, we hereby give notice that our client has nothing whatever to do with a certain man calling himself Ebrahim Sakur Haji Habib. The said Ebrahim is not the son of our client, nor has our client anything whatever to do with him. Any person or persons dealing with the said Ebrahim will do so at their own risk and our client will not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1918.

Messrs. MANEKLAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Sakur Haji Habib. 4412

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED AND REDUCED.

The Bombay Merchants Bank Limited and Reduced .....Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay dated the 11th day of April, 1918, confirming the reduction of the capital of the above-named Company from Rupees One Crore to Rupees Ten Lakhs and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 16th day of May, 1918.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given that the said Minute is in the words and figures following:—

"The Capital of the Bombay Merchants Bank Limited (and Reduced) henceforth is Rupees Ten Lakhs divided into one lakh shares of Rupees Ten each instead of the original capital of Rupees One Crore divided into one lakh shares of Rupees one hundred each such reduction has been effected by cancelling capital paid up or credited as paid up which has been lost and is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rupees Ten per share and by extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital to the extent of Rupees eighty per share and by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rupees one hundred to Rupees ten each. At the time of the registration of this Minute the whole of the said one lakh shares of Rupees ten each are issued and upon each thereof a sum of Rupees Ten has been and is to be deemed to be fully paid up and the nominal amount of each of such shares is to be deemed to be Rupees Ten only. The said reduction is without prejudice to the claim of the Company against Wasudeo Bapuji Naik in respect of arrears of the second call of Rupees Ten per share on the seventy shares Numbers 68897 to 68953, 41704 to 41713, 24371, 24372 and 41691 held by him and remaining unpaid or to the security deposited by him with the Petitioners for the due payment of the same."

Dated this 16th day of May, 1918.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for the Bombay Merchants Bank Limited. 4413

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES IMITATION JEWELLERY AND 4 CASES COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Custodian of enemy property, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the following goods, belonging to undermentioned hostile firms.

Mahla Brothers.
2 cases Imitation Jewellery Landwirthschaftliche, Credit Bank for Bohmen.
1 case Imitation Jewellery W. Klaar Gablonz.
4 cases Cotton Piece-goods.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st May, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Provisions, boot polish, glassware, woodenware, shoes, matches, hardware, sample toys, fire crackers, alumina, apparels, piece-goods, mufflers, old newspapers, sugar, copra sweepings, loaf sugr, potato starch, soda ash, nitrate of soda, cement, iron axles, copper utensils, iron bars, aluminium, cotton samples, empty cases, casks drums, parcels wearing apparel, etc.
154 bags potato starch.
45 casks cement.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint and Oil Drums, Packing Cases and Kerosine Oil Tins, Wood Scantlings, Old Manilla Ropes, Scrap Iron, Anchors and Chains, Carpets, Coir Runners, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

Empty paint and oil drums, packing cases and kerosine oil tins, wood scantlings, old Manilla ropes, scrap iron, anchors and chains, steel wire rope, wind shoots, water tanks, wire ropes, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES FOOLSCAP PAPER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Anandrao Bhawoo and Co., of 25-29, Church Gate Street, the following goods, landed ex. S. S. "Saigon Maru."

20 bales, foolscap paper, Nakai quality No. 61, each containing 30 reams weighing 16½ lbs., size 26½ by 16½.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th May, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 CASKS CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. Surana Dalal and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. G. M. Roy and Co. (late Messrs. N. Roy and Co).

19 casks solid Chloride of Zinc 98-99 per cent. Nos. 1 to 8 and 10 to 19 ex. S. S. "Castalia," marks R. H. & Co., A.F.—114. Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance paid and delivery order taken next day after sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 56 PACKAGES BLEACHED LONGCLOTH.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th May, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Thaker Keshavji Kanji of Navi Gali of M. J. Market:—

5 packages bleached Longcloth Nos. M. or others.
11 packages bleached Longcloth Nos. M. M. or others.
35 packages bleached Longcloth Nos. M. M. M. or others.
5 packages bleached Longcloth Nos. 2001 or others.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 36 CASKS BLEACHING POWDER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Thaker Dayal Lalji at his godown at Vadgadi Bhikh Gully and on account and at the risk of concerned:—

36 casks American bleaching powder, each of about 4 cwts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 101 BAGS TURMERIC.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Dhobi Gally, at the godown of Thaker Premji Dossa, by order of Shah Devidas Dharamshi and on account and at the risk of Shah Damodar Pragji:—

101 bags Turmeric Rajapuri about 33 candies from Chaitra Sudi 2nd to 15th Vaida.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th May, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable pucca built furnished Bungalow with out-houses, stable, etc., at Matheran, known as "Minocher Villa."

Under instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. Cursetji Mancherji Banajee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Matheran.

The very valuable pucca built furnished bungalow with cook-house, godown, servants' quarters, stables, etc., at Olympia, opposite Scottish Orphanage, known as "Minocher Villa."

The Bungalow is standing on 5 acres of land and its flooring is all tiled. There is a large verandah in front and rear, and has corrugated iron roof with ceiling.

There are 4 bedrooms with 4 bathrooms, 2 dressing rooms and drawing and dining room.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD KNOWN AS "DUBASH BUILDING."

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 175 of 1915 (Kaderbhai v. Krishnabai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd June, 1918, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground redeemed from payment or tax to Government with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 771, 212 and 392, New Nos. 3425 and 1630, and Old Survey Nos. 540 and 541, and New Survey Nos. 1-7841 and 7841, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward Nos. 1301 (a), 03 (2), Street Nos. 150, 152, 152a, 1 and 1-a and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Narandas Thakerji Mulji, on or towards the West by the private passage and property of Bai Maneckbai, widow of Lalji Narotamdas, on or towards the North by the Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the South by the property of Amerchand Madhowji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Solicitors at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 20th May, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT
The Opening Chapters of
The Sensational Thirty-Chapter Photo-Novel
THE
RAILROAD RAIDERS
Featuring
Helen Holmes
The Fearless Film Star
The thrilling Story of a Girl's plucky fight against a Band of Railway Robbers.
30 THRILLING CHAPTERS! SIX A WEEK!
Start seeing them from to-night
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-1

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
THE
Gaiety Comedy & Revue Co.
Presents
THE SUCCESSFUL PARSI BURLESQUE
MERWANJI'S MATRIMONIAL MISADVENTURE
Preceded by
COLOSSAL VARIETIES
THURSDAY, 23rd MAY
Important Announcement
AND
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
OF
"Baly" Jimmy Gerald
Direct from the Battle Front and husband of the
BOMBAY FAVOURITE SINGER
ESSIE JENNINGS
AUSTRALIA'S OWN
ACROBATIC DAME
COMEDIAN AND ECCENTRIC DANCER
IN HIS FAMOUS
DAME
impersonation of
MOTHER GOOSE
as played by him for two consecutive years at the leading theatre of Australia and will also present
A SCREAMINGLY FUNNY FARCE
THE TELEPHONE BOY
JIMMY GERALD AS THE BOY
A 100 LAUGHS A MINUTE
A LAUGH, A YELL, A RIOT
Assisted by the full strength of
THE GAIETY COMEDY Co.

THE EXCELSIOR
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
In all the Leading London Musical Successes.
TO-NIGHT MONDAY 20th MAY
A New Musical Play in 2 Acts
"HIGH JINKS"
TUESDAY 21st MAY
Bombay's Particular Favourite
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
WEDNESDAY 22nd MAY
The Daly's Theatre Success
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"
THURSDAY 23rd MAY
The Daly's Theatre Success
"A WALTZ DREAM"
FRIDAY 24th MAY
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
2nd Edition
SATURDAY 25th MAY
Capt. Bairnsfather's humorous musical war play
THE "BETTER 'OLE"
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 P.M.
BIG ATTRACTION THIS WEEK
"The Tailor of Bond Street"
"The Tailor of Bond Street"
"The Tailor of Bond Street"
The incomparable 4-Reel Comedy Drama featuring
Messrs. Yorke and Leonard in a remarkable human story with a judicious mingling of comedy which made
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
Famous
EXCELSIOR COMEDY
DOUGH AND DYNAMITE
Very funny knockabout Comedy

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AMUSEMENTS.

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The sum and substance of all the breakneck adventures and thrilling experiences that yo have been keenly watching during so many months past, is now to be gathered together this week at

THE WEST END CINEMA

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in the great and wonderful

"SEQUEL

TO THE

DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"

(4 Parts—5,000 feet)

You are particularly requested to keep in mind the importamt fact that this is the last and concluding week of the world-famous Serial.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

STILL ANOTHER WINNER!

Mr. E. H. DUCASSE presents

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 10

the Metro Wonder-Play in 5 acts:

"THE COME-BACK"

A superb picture of Society and the Snow-Capped Mountains of Canada—the finest tonic during the hot weather, featuring the Screen's Handsomest Actor.

HAROLD LOCKWOOD

and the Daintiest Little Acress

MAY ALLISON

SCREAMING COMIC **PATHE GAZETTE**

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

NEXT CHANGE OF BILL ON WEDNESDAY.

THE EMPIRE

TO-NIGHT at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Seething with the Red Hate and Blood Lust of Frenzied Nations.

The Mightiest Picture of World Conflict That the Brain of Man Has Yet Conceived and Realized

THE FALL OF A NATION

Thomas Dixon's Thrilling Film Spectacle of America's Future, with a Central Love Theme of Engrossing Power

VICTOR HERBERT'S MUSIC

SPECIAL NOTICE

This is the first original score ever written by an eminent composer to accompany a great picture. It will be performed IN ITS MAGNIFICENT ENTIRETY during the presentations here

THANK YOU !

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GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS

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THE

"Conquerors of Death"

(5 Parts—7,000 feet)

It is a masterly Screen Production and certainly one to deserve your cheerful approval.

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MURDER . . MYSTERY . . MELODRAMA

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Depicting the German advance on Antwerp.

PATHE GAZETTE, Etc.

Daily 7, 8-45, 10-30, Matinees, Saturday 5, Sunday 3-30 and 5

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL

For a season of five nights only.

Commencing To-morrow Tues. May 21st

FREDERIC SHIPMAN

PRESENTS THE

FANTASTICS

Miles and Miles of Music, Mirth and Smiles.

Miss Nellie Black Violinist and Vocalist.
Miss Hilda Felstead Comedienne.
Miss Elsie Black Flautist and Piccolo Soloist.
Miss Mary Macfarlane Business Manager.

Complete Change of Programme every Second night.

PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.

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To-night and during the week at 7, 8-45 & 10-30

THE GIRL and the GAME

EPISODES 7—8—9

The instructive and entertaining

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SPARKLING COMIC

are included in the Programme.

AN INDESCRIBABLY ATTRACTIVE SERIAL

Highly enthralling and full of the most intense interest

"Goddess

OR THE

Girl FROM THE Heaven"

45000 feet long

1st Instalment 9000 feet long

Commencing Sat. 18th May

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FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

This is a serial in which the great struggle between Labour and Capital will be found most vividly depicted.

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TO-NIGHT

THREE NEW EPISODES

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Also Showing

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A Comedy in two parts.

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For immediate sale all classes of high class **Beldam's and Chaplin's Steam and Hydraulic Packings,** such as Lion Steam Packing, Garlock Packing, Mosleys Duriflex Packings, Thistle Packing, Chaplin's Diamond Kohinoor Packings, Asbestos Wire Multicore Packing, Neron Packing, Paragon Packing, Genuine Tuck's Packing, etc.

Torrel Jointing Sheets and ordinary Red Jointing Sheets.
All classes of Green, Dark, Grey and Khaki Waterproof Cotton Canvas 36" wide.
Best Ashwood Oars 12', 14' and 16' long.
Steam Proof British Admirality quality Rubber Sheets, all sizes.
Modern pattern English Life Belts or Life Jackets passed by the Board of Trade.
Ready-made Waterproof Paulins of all sizes.
One Direct Driven Manlove and Alliot's Hydro Extractor 42".
One John Brown and Sons' English Plaining Machine, second-hand, sound working order, about 38' long.
One Nesmyth and Wilson's complete Pressing Factory with Engine, Boiler, Building, Land, etc., used for about 4 months only, in excellent condition.

For prices and further particulars apply sharp to—

E. K. PALIA & Co.

Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Alternating Current Ceiling Fans

36 inch three curved blades
Finished white Rs. **135** each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL A. C. CEILING FAN OBTAINABLE.

CROMPTON'S BOMBAY Ltd.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,

35-37 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Large stocks D. C. and A. C. Fans of all descriptions.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Thursday, May 16th:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	61,706,000	Inc.	300,030
Public Deposits ..	41,500,000	,,	3,900,000
Other do. ..	133,800,000	,,	5,700,000
Govt. Securities ..	57,300,000	,,	1 400,000
Other do. ..	105,500,000	,,	8,100,000
Notes and Gold ..	30,200,000	,,	100,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 17 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	
,, Exports to Great Britain	4,000
,, ,, to Continent	1,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	8¼
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

New York, May 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..
,, ,, to Continent	..
Futures at New York July	25.48+48
,, ,, Oct.	24.56+36
,, ,, Jan.	24.30+32
Spot Cotton at New York	27.30+60
,, ,, Orleans ..	29.25 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July ..	24.68+64
,, ,, Oct.	23.48+48

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 16th:

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	49
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64
Government Securities 3 %	54½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27,15½

WAR LOANS.

London, May 16th:

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 16th:

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F.	80
,, Red Karachi do. do. ..	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay Sellers ..	80

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Value	77/6
Barletta Russo—62lbs. Quoted	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian—62lbs. Quoted	79/6
Tone:—Steady.	

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed: Ferozepore usual Rold Adcat Value	600
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm	
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but Inactive.	
Cottonseed. Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal
Tosa Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	585

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£116½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Buyers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Buyers	18
Tone:—Steady.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	3
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July Paid	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

May 18.

This morning the tone of the market was steadier, it being rumoured in the bazaar that the New York close of Thursday was 125 points higher, and Fine Broach May and July were quoted Rs. 694/5 and Rs. 700/1 respectively. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 691 for May declined to Rs. 685 and then advanced to Rs. 688.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	May ..	.. Rs.	678
Fine Akola	,, ..	.. ,,	630
Fully Good Bengal	,, ..	.. ,,	525
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June ..	.. ,,	690
,, M. G. Coompta	,, ..	.. ,,	710/12
,, ,, Westernal	,, ..	.. ,,	680

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 17th May 1918.

Cotton	10 925 bales.
Wheat	19,527 cwts.
Linseed	6,709 ,,
Rape, Coo.	Nil ,,
Gingellyseed	239 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	1,061 ,,
Castorseed	515 ,,
Rice	19,527 ,,
Myrabolams	7,446 ,,
Cottonseed	2,080 ,,
Mowrseed	Nil ,,
Gram	8,414 ,,
Jowar	4,757 ,,
Maize	Nil ,,
Barley	5,363 ,,

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, May 18th 1918.—5 p.m.

	Basar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80 ..	53 0 0	7 11 6
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80 ..	52 0 0	7 10 6
,, Karachi Ranela ..	52 0 0	7 10 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	7 4 0	7 10 6
,, ,, Cawnpore ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 4 0	7 10 6
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 14 0	8 4 0
,, ,, Thin ..	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teoseed, White 85.15 ..	62 0 0	-- --
,, Gajar 75.25 ..	55 0 0	-- --
,, Gajar 50.50 ..	56 0 0	-- --
,, Black ..	50 0 0	-- --
Poppyseed, White ..	9 12 0	10 2 0
Groundnuts ..	43 8 0	-- --
Mowrseed ..	4 14 0	5 4 0
Barley ..	26 8 0	5 4 0
Castorseed ..	46 8 0	9 10 0

	Rs. as. p.
Forward.	
Wheat April-May ..	7 7 0
Linseed May ..	8 6 9

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay May 18th 1918. Rate per lb. Rs. as. ps.

Davids No. 10 ..	1 0 0
Shapurji No 10 ..	0 15 1
Simplex No. 10 ..	0 15 0
Edward No. 10 ..	0 15 1
Light Houses No. 6½ ..	0 13 9

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18th 1918 Market Rates:

Bank Telegraphic ..	1 5 15½
,, Demand ..	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s ..	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand ..	203½
American Dollars ..	279
Hongkong ..	206½
Shanghai ..	289½
Japan ..	145½
Singapore ..	166½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-7.
Sovereign Rs. 18-13.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 1111-10.
Silver 1st Sett. Rs. 111-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Draft 1/6 7/16.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 203.
3 Months' Sight Francs Fr. 211½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 208-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 299-8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143-8.
60 Days' Sight Japan Rs. 138-8.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War loan 1929-47 91-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 63.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 74.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 74.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened strong owing to speculative purchases but closed quiet due to pressure of Bears' sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Standards 1,890, Swadeshi 2,085, Simplex 802-8, Shapurji 137-8 Pearls 612-8, New Greats 377-8, Madhavji 2,222-8, Luxmi Cotton 1,700, Kohinoor 1,540, Kasturchand 1,250, Ind. Malwa 345, Ind. Bleeching 172-8, Finlay 535, Fazulbhoy 810, David 570, Currimbhoy 405, Crescent 255, Century 467-8, Nagpur 2,490, Bombay United 920, Bombay Dyeing 1,330, Advance 1,270, Katni Ordy. 245, Katni Defd. 1,210, Tata Ordy. 245, Tata old Defd. 1,125, Tata New Defd. 265 prem. Alcocks 862-8,

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Coal shares were again neglected, very few shares finding buyers. In the industrial section Behar Oil maintained its popularity, while there were buyers of Indian Iron and Steel at small premium. Jute mill shares, although not inquired for, ruled steady, with a small trade passing. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burragarh 5-2, Kasta (fully paid up) 12, Sendra 16-12.

Jute:—Anglo Indian (ord) 261-8, Barnagore 130, Bally 205, small lot, Clive (ord) 245, Howrah (ord) 42, Kamarhatty (ord) 621, New Central (ord) 740, Northbrook (ord) 52-8, Reliance (ord) 36-8.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank (pref.) 103, Behar Oil 42-6, Come Consumers Combine 11 x.d., Surma Valley Saw Mills 22-4, Titaghur Paper (ord) 325, Pajam Rubber 11.65, Sondai 6.60.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-4 to 64-8, and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to 65.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, May 18th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	651-2
Total up-to-date	27,63,388-10

YOUR EYE ?

Does anything trouble your Eyes? Why not write for FREE particulars of the safest, surest and most high-praised remedy for all Eye-Diseases?

HEALTH HOME, Depot 11, SAMTA, BENGAL.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

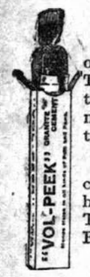
G. W. M. Reynold's BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Mary Price 8 vol.	5	0
Bronze Statue 4 vol.	2	0
Soldier's Wife 2 vol.	1	4
Pope Joan in 3 vol.	1	12
Mary Stuart 2 vol.	1	4
May Middleton 2 vol.	1	8
Seamstress in 2 vol.	1	0
Agnes in 9 vol.	6	0
Faust—A Romance, 2 vols.	1	8
Robert Macaire in 2 vols.	1	0
Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	3	0
Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter in 4 vols.	3	0
Canonbury House in 3 vols.	2	4
Mysteries of the Court of London In 17 vols.	12	0
Mysteries of London, In 13 vols.	7	0
Empress Eugenie's Boudoir in 3 vols.	2	4
Mysteries of Old London, in 3 vols.	2	4

Postage Extra in all cases.
Apply to: N. M. SWAMI & Co.,
No. 44, Nambuliar St., MADRAS.

VOL-PEEK (Granite Cement)

(MADE IN U. S. A.)



Will mend holes in pots and pans of Brass, Copper Aluminium, Iron, Tin ware, Granite ware, etc., in two minutes at about half anna per mend. Easy to use; requires no tools and mends quickly.

Cost Re. 1 per packet holding cement enough to mend 30 to 40 holes of fair size. Postage extra. Three packets and more post free. Full instructions with the packet.

THE DECCAN MEDICAL STORES,
Dealers in Biochemic Medicines,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

DO YOUR BIT!!

Escape Monsoon Chills and Doctor's Bills by investing in a good

WATERPROOF COAT

AT No. 1 CRAWFORD MARKET.

We have just received a large and fine stock of 1918 season waterproof coats for sale at very tempting prices. We carry a huge and varied stock of outfitting requisites of quality and prices which challenge comparison. Give us one fair trial and see!

Tyebbhoy Shaikh Hassonally
Shop No. 1, Arcade,
Foot path, Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

MONEY!

YOU are an ambitious man. You can increase your income, if you are favourably impressed. Better appearance always produce favourable impressions.

WILL you then decide to look better? Your Printed Stationery—personify yourself. Your Stationery also should, therefore, look better. Hasten, then, and

GET your Stationery printed in up-to-date style, attractive design, accurate typography and impressive materials from the—Distinguished House for High Grade Printing & moderate charges :—

The Crown Electric Printing Works,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Samples on request. Moffusil orders executed with prompt attention.

Telephone No. 2730.
Cable: "Crownpress."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public lecture by Mr. Erach J. Taraporewalla on "Booker Washington," Hall of the Theosophical Society, 72, Apollo Street, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Pundit Thakore Dutta Sharma's public lecture on "Comparative Medicine," Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Kalbadevi Road, 9-30 p.m.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee 12-20 p.m. (B. T.).

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa to be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 21.

First Appearance of the Fantastics, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Mr. N. B. Vibhakar's public lecture on "Self-determination," Home Rule League, Mandvi Branch, Musjid Bunder Road, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 24.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute: Empire Day, Masquerade Dance at 9-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

TATA.—Bai Manecbai daughter of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Rattonji Tata and aunt to Sir Dorabji and Sir Rattonji Jamshedji Tata, died on Sunday evening. Funeral Ceremony this (Monday) morning at 7 a.m. (B. T.) at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY BATTALION (I. D, F.)

Bombay, May 18.

87 Medals.—The undermentioned N. C. O. and men have been awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medals:—

No. 544 Temporary Corporal Luxa W., No. 3 Company.
No. 233 Pte. Soundy A. F., No. 2 Company.
No. 1633 Pte. Underdown A. H., Casuals.

70 Musketry Competition.—Aggregate Prize-winners.—The following are the prize-winners in the weekly aggregate shoots. Prizes awarded for the best three shoots:—

No. 347, R. Q. M. S. Windsor V., 3 Company, 158 Score, Rs. 50.
No. 635, Pte. Kharady M., 4 Company, 155 Score, Rs. 30.
No. 1052 Pte. Edwards R. O., 3 Company, 153 Score, Rs. 25.
No. 352 Corpl. Homfray P., 3 Company, 139 Score, Rs. 20.
No. 246 Sergt. Forbes K. D. M., 2 Company, 137 Score, Rs. 20.
No. 740 Pte. Hurtis T. J., 6 Company, 136 Score, Rs. 20.
No. 429 Pte. Roache A., 3 Company, 132 Score, Rs. 20.
No. 844 Pte. Martensz A., 7 Company, 130 Score, Rs. 20.
No. 346 Sergt. Gidney F. T., 3 Company, 129 Score, Rs. 10.
No. 1232 Pte. McDonnell W. F., 5 Company, 125 Score, Rs. 10.
No. 1338 Pte. Rochat H. L., 5 Company, 122 Score, Rs. 10.
No. 712 Corpl. Proctor J., 6 Company, 120 Score, Rs. 10.
No. 310 Pte. Mercer D., 5 Company, 116 Score, Rs. 10.
No. 806 Lance-Corpl. D'Sa C., 7 Company, 115 Score, Rs. 5.
No. 341 Pte. Wilson J. C., 2 Company, 113 Score, Rs. 5.
No. 1359 Pte. Sherrat A., 5 Company, 113 Score, Rs. 5.
No. 679 Pte. Writer N. N., 4 Company, 113 Score, Rs. 5.
No. 666 Pte. Rumwalla H. J., 4 Company, 109 Score, Rs. 5.
No. 742 Pte. Hodgson J. C., 6 Company, 103 Score, Rs. 5.

(Sd.) H. J. DIBBS, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Battalion (I. D. F.).

MAN and MALARIA

(WITH APOLOGIES TO THE POET.)

Tell us not, in joyful numbers,
Malaria—an empty dream,
Doctors diagnose in slumbers,
And drugs are not what they seem.

Pain is real! Fever earnest!
And the grave is sure the goal;
"Dust thou art to dust returnest"
To the Body says the Soul.

Though enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is the victim's hope and aim;
With all the help that he can borrow
The symptoms still remain the same.

While they last, his strength is fleeting
And his heart, though stout and brave,
Like a muffled drum is beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In this Man-Malaria battle
The struggle is of death and life,
Where no arms or armours rattle,
But SQUIBB'S the hero in the strife.

Trust no mixtures, howe'er pleasant
Their advertisements you have read!
Try not "cures" that yet one hasn't!
But trust in SQUIBB and GOD o'erhead

Imitators all remind us
None can vie with SQUIBB sublime
In the race they fall behind us
Efaced on the sands of time.

The name of SQUIBB finds fate another,
In this world of many fevers,
A solace to a health-wrecked brother
When fever burns or ague shivers.

Malaria is up and doing,
In his hands now hangs your fate;
But SQUIBB, as ever, keeps pursuing.
The fiend, who flies precipitate.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
CURES MALARIA & FEVERS.

MADON SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT CHAWPATTY.

A Regimental Band will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Banstand on Tuesday next the 21st May 1918, from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, the total attendance of different nationalities in April last was 668, being 570 males and 98 females.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. Erach J. Taraporewalla will lecture at the hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "Booker Washington." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR LADY STUDENTS.

A boarding house under the direct supervision of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association will be opened in Bombay from the 10th proximo. Only lady students attending colleges or 4th to 7th standards of High Schools will be admitted. The boarding house will remain under the charge of a lady superintendent. Applications for admission should be forwarded before 1st June, 1918, to the Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is lamentable that smallpox stubbornly refuses to die down. The reason is not far to seek, and can be easily gauged on a consideration of the following facts.

There are two evils which the vaccinator has to guard against in epidemic or in non-epidemic times and they should never be overlooked.

1st. The base of the vaccine is smallpox virus and its diffusion is, under any circumstances, accompanied with danger; but in epidemic periods its distribution is obviously disastrous.

2nd. In the act of vaccination an entrance is effected into the temple of the human body through the divided blood-vessels, and the doors are thus thrown wide open for the admission of the many forms of inoculable and rumpant diseases which abound everywhere; they are never far to seek.

Neither vaccination nor re-vaccination should be attempted during an epidemic. The operation secures a second chance to the disorder, and the patient has to run a double risk; the artificial risk, that of an open wound, being greater than the natural risk a man must incur in common with his neighbours and townsmen in epidemic visitations. Dr. Wm. Guy, M.D., F.R.S., has this startling observation:—

"It is now admitted by all competent authorities that vaccination during epidemics of smallpox tends to diffuse rather than arrest the disease and that instead of being practised at such times it should be suspended"

This important admission meets with no consideration at the hands of our Health authorities. In the absence of an epidemic, the cry is "Vaccinate, vaccinate" and in its presence there is a cry twice repeated—it is then "Re-vaccinate, re-vaccinate". And smallpox increases with the pain and with the wholesale dissemination of the virus, and the Health authorities will not see that the very means they, in their wanton ignorance, employ to stay the epidemic, only intensifies it and gives it a malignity it would not otherwise exert. No wonder that, under these circumstances, "smallpox stubbornly refuses to die down because the blood-poisoners (vaccinators) "will not let it."—Yours, etc.,

VERITAS.

Bombay, May 14.

PATHARE PRABHU CHARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following in your widely circulated paper, at your early convenience.

On the 17th March, 1918, a meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Charities was held at Heerabag near C. P. Tank, to empower the Trustees of the P. P. Charities to sell the Rajguru House property situated at Princess Street. The number that attended the meeting was about 200 out of about 2,000 men of the community. The resolution to sell the property was, it is said, unanimously passed. D. B. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, pleader, High Court, who was in the chair on the occasion, conducted the proceedings of the meeting.

Rule 64 of the P. P. Charities runs as follows:—"The Chairman of the Managing Committee shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the institution."

Rule 65 makes a provision for the appointment of the Chairman at a general meeting, when the Chairman of the Managing Committee is not present.....

Rule 29 is as follows:—"All the charitable properties which now are or may hereafter be taken charge of by the Managing Committee, shall vest in the Trustees, who shall keep a list of such properties, but no trustee or trustees shall have power to sell or mortgage or otherwise alienate any of such properties."

As Mr. M. R. Jayakar, bar.-at-law, the Chairman of the Managing Committee, was present at that meeting, it is not understood how the appointment of D. B. G. S. Rao as chairman of the meeting, could be made in the face of the Rule 64 quoted above.

There is, however, no rule under which the members of the P. P. Charities can empower the Trustees to sell the Rajguru House, for, the spirit of Rule 29 quoted, is evidently against selling the house for the best reason to safeguard the object for which the house in question was built.

Will you or any of your readers kindly enlighten me whether in view of the above-quoted Rules 64 and 29, the proceedings of the meeting of 17th March, 1918, can be considered to be in order and are valid, even before the change of Rule 29 by the members of the P. P. Charities?—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Bombay, 18th May, 1918.

MATHERAN RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

It is arranged to form a Ratepayers' Association for the protection and advancement of the interests of leaseholders and ratepayers of the Hill. A preliminary meeting will be held at the Jalbhoy Seth Parsi Gymkhana on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), when all leaseholders and ratepayers are invited to attend. Sir Cowasji Jehangir will preside.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

The advance of the monsoon has given abundant rain in the South Peninsula and Burma. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Assam. There have been a few falls in Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Deccan and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Rangoon two inches, Victoria Point, Moulmein, Maymyo one and a half, Tavoy three, Silchar two, Cherrapunji five, Darjeeling, Mymensingh one, Bogra six, Karwar, Calicut, Trivandrum three, Cochin, Bangalore one and a half, Cuddalore, Bellary one, Kurnool two.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into Hyderabad.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.	29.645 Inches
Temperature of Air	86.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.6 "
Dew Point	77.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.755 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.3 "
Minimum do. do.	82.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	121 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	0.22 "
Do. do. year	1.68 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 18th May	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	18	m	4	52	23	18	m	10	28	20	1
			5	16a	25						
Sun.	19	m	6	10	23	19	m	0	30	19	7
			6	14a	24		m	11	56	20	9
Mon.	20	m	7	37	23	20	m	1	22	19	2
			7	10a	24			1	12a	20	10
Tues.	21	m	8	37	24	21	m	2	1	18	6
			8	2a	24			2	9a	20	8
Wed.	22	m	9	21	25	22	m	2	37	17	10
			8	50a	25			2	59a	20	4
Thur	23	m	10	2	26	23	m	3	13	17	2
			9	35a	25			3	45a	19	11
Fri.	24	m	10	41	27	24	m	3	50	16	6
			10	17a	25			4	28a	19	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 18 (Saturday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m.
" 19 (Sunday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7m.
" 20 (Monday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7m.
" 21 (Tuesday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7m.
" 22 (Wednesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8m.
" 23 (Thursday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8m.
" 24 (Friday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9m.

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 19th May 4d. 8h. 56.2m. a.m.; New Moon 10d. 6h. 30.9m. p.m.; First quarter 18d. 1h. 44.3m. a.m.; Full Moon 26d. 4h. 6.4m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 18th May, 1918, was 29.87 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th May, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north. Day temperature is above normal in the west Punjab; night temperature is in defect at Delhi and Rawalpindi and in excess at Lahore and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the east. Day temperature is in excess at Jhansi; night temperature is generally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is overcast at Karachi; elsewhere skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in upper Sind and Rajputana. Day temperature continues in excess in the north of the division and Jacobabad recorded a maximum of 119.5 deg. F. yesterday; night temperature is also above the average in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is above normal in Central India West. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmedabad and in defect at Surat and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal generally. Temperature continues in excess in the north-west.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 3.08 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess and temperature below normal in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.24 in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the southern half of the division and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is above normal generally. Day temperature is locally below normal in the Bombay Deccan; night temperature is in defect in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and heavy on the west coast as far north as Karwar; Calicut has had 2.52 in., Trivandrum 2.60 in. and Cochin 1.66 in. Local heavy rain has also fallen in Mysore and the Madras Deccan. The unsettled conditions noticed yesterday in the south-east Arabian sea continue and seas are rough at Colombo and Trivandrum.

Rainfall is likely to decrease on the west coast and increase in the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 18th of May, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88.0	78.2	46	..	6.23	—4.72
Do. (17th May)	93.4	74.3	18	..	8.66	—3.99
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113.0	83.0	43	..	3.05	+1.24
Rawalpindi	103.3	60.6	28	..	19.66	+8.84
Lahore	108.6	79.9	48	..	4.25	+0.09
Hissar	113.0	76.8	29	..	1.13	..
Ambala	102.7	75.1	40	..	4.08	+2.16
Delhi	105.3	74.0	60	0.02	1.38	—2.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	109.1	85.1	40	..	0.91	—1.72
Mainpuri	112.0	84.6	48	..	0.28	—1.76
Jhansi	106.0	83.9	58	..	1.11	—1.15
Cawnpore	105.5	85.4	52	..	0.42	—1.96
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	119.5	83.4	67	..	1.14	—0.24
Jacobabad	88.0	81.4	83	..	1.54	—0.07
Karachi	103.8	85.6	58	..	0.25	—1.44
Ajmer	109.8	81.6	36	..	0.34	—1.48
Jaipore	112.6	87.6	47	..	0.10	—1.41
Kotah	88.8	70.9	62	..	0.15	—1.41
Mount Abu	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.0	73.9	73	..	0.15	—0.43
Dwarka	89.1	81.1	79	..	0.01	—0.68
Veraval	85.1	81.3	83	..	0	—0.52
Rajkot	104.6	76.7	67	..	0	—0.57
Bhavnagar Para	106.8	79.6	77	..	0	—0.79
Surat	92.3	80.3	69	..	0.03	—0.42
Ahmedabad	112.0	79.8	62	..	0	—0.46
Deesa	105.6	78.7	67	..	0	—0.60
Neemuch	104.0	78.0	65	..	0.53	—0.44
Indore	104.9	77.4	87	..	0.39	—0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	109.3	87.9	37	..	1.30	—1.76
Saugor	111.0	84.6	29	..	0.24	—2.47
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	106.4	81.1	59	..	0.04	—1.31
Akola	107.3	81.5	54	..	0.96	—1.26
Amraoti	107.6	82.5	44	..	1.77	—0.6
Nagpur	109.2	81.5	42	..	0.95	—2.33
Chanda	111.6	85.0	51	..	0.72	—2.99
Raipur	104.1	82.0	65	..	2.25	—0.95
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.3	82.0	75	..	1.68	+1.63
Ratnagiri	89.1	81.5	70	..	1.21	+0.37
Marmugao	84.8	7	85	0.08	7.46	+5.22
Karwar	84.0	75.0	91	3.08	7.47	+4.84
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	105.2	75.0	56	..	2.72	+1.45
Ahmednagar	97.7	70.4	58	..	6.83	+5.02
Poona	92.2	71.1	70	..	6.23	+4.21
Sholapur	103.6	75.7	72	..	2.96	+0.43
Bijapur	94.3	72.8	86	0.24	3.39	+1.44
Belgaum	86.7	68.5	80	0.01	8.27	+3.46
Aurangabad	102.1	73.3	63	..	1.65	—0.20
Nizamabad (Indur)	107.4	81.2	44	..	0.53	—2.44
Hyderabad	100.6	73.6	70	0.05	4.13	+0.55
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.3	74.5	91	0.26	11.69	+5.25
Calicut	77.8	73.1	98	2.52	24.79	+10.56
Cochin	81.8	77.2	86	1.66	25.59	+5.14
Colombo	86.6	71.0	83	0.65	30.78	—13.62
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.9	80.7	78	..	15.24	+7.23
Nellary	90.1	68.7	87	1.02	4.66	+0.44
Cuddapah	92.3	77.4	71	..	6.27	+0.16
Madras	93.1	78.3	83	..	27.78	+6.29
Bangalore	89.3	66.6	90	1.73	8.19	+0.57
Coimbatore	86.2	70.0	85	0.08	12.45	+3.67
Trichinopoly	95.2	76.8	68	..	9.28	—3.44
Negapatam	94.5	78.9	75	..	38.31	+7.1

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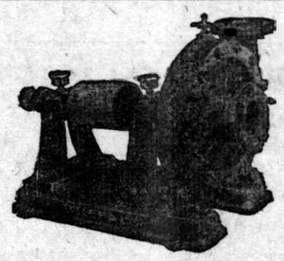

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AYURVEDIC AND UNANI SYSTEMS.

THEIR INTRINSIC WORTH.

MODIFICATION OF MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT URGED

The eighth session of the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference resumed its sittings, at the Royal Opera House, on Saturday, when Sir Mahomed Yusuf, chairman of the Reception Committee, in the absence of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, presided.

The first resolution put before the meeting was mourning the loss of prominent *hakims* and *vaids* who died during the year. It was proposed by Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Saheb Shamlavi, and seconded by Mr. Ahmed Haji Sidick Saheb and two other speakers and was duly carried.

Hakeem Mahomed Hasan Saheb Kureshi then read "A message to leaders of India", in the course of which he said:—"On account of the peculiarity of the Indian climate the Western treatment of Indian diseases is against the law of Nature and so also the use of western medicines Nature supplies a country's necessities by itself. Hence a famous doctor of Greece says that the diseases of a particular country should be treated by its own medicines. This is not observed in India. Here the multiplicity of diseases is to be accounted for. If this fearful result be associated with Nature's law which establishes a connection between respective vitality of parents and children, India's future will be very dark, so much so that it will never be fit for Home Rule and so will either continue to be in the state of dependence or will vanish in accordance with the law of destruction of useless things."

SURGICAL KNOWLEDGE IN THE PAST

The third item on the programme was an address on Unani Medical Science and its Surgery which was delivered by Hazequlmulk Hakeem Mahomed Ajmal Khan Saheb.

The lecturer said that medical science was at its zenith in the thirteenth century in the great days of Mahomedan rule. Similar was also the case with Indian surgery. At that time there lived a man named Abul-Qasim Zahravi in Spain. In European works he is known as Albexus. He was a great surgeon, and wrote a comprehensive work called "Al Tasrif." A part of it deals with surgery. In it 86 great operations are described, all of which are now adopted in the Western medical science. Again, more than 300 surgical instruments are mentioned in the book.

The lecturer concluded by making an eloquent appeal to *vaids* and *hakims* to try their best to improve indigenous systems.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

The fourth and fifth resolutions were then put before the meeting. They were as follows:—

"That to consult with any registered doctor, a *vaid* or a *hakim* would imply no 'infamous conduct.'"

"This Conference requests the Government of Bombay to add the following to Clause 11 of the Medical Registration Act:—

'This clause will not apply to *vaids* and *hakims* employed by the District Boards and Municipal Committees.'

"Also the following is requested to be added to the sub-section 2 of section 10 of the Medical Registration Act:—

'That certificates granted by *hakims* and *vaids* will be accepted in connection with attendance on Government servants.'"

This was proposed by Pandit Thakurdat Salib Sharma, who referred to the persecution of Dr. Krishnaswamy of Madras and Dr. Popat Prabhuram of Bombay, as a result of the passing of the Medical Registration Act, and emphasised the importance of the Government recognising the schools and colleges imparting knowledge of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines, and allowing the rights of registration, by the Government, to the students who passed out of those institutions.

Dr. Popat Parbhuram, in seconding the proposition, said that there was no more harmful Act, than the Medical Registration Act, in India. As a result of that Act educated persons, for no fault of theirs, are compelled to answer before the Medical Council. The operation of that Act tended to debar Indians from promoting the development of the indigenous medical systems, which Indians have been taking advantage of, for hundreds of years, and which 90 per cent. of the masses are even now using. He then referred to the various ways in which the Medical Registration Act was operating prejudicially against practitioners of indigenous systems.

This resolution being further supported was unanimously carried.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

The sixth resolution was moved by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. It ran as under:—

"That this Conference Medical Office (Unani Hospital of Mahomedan College, Aligarh) appeals to the Government of India to see that the various provincial Medical Registration Acts are so amended as not to operate prejudicially against *hakims* and *vaids*."

Mr. Jamnadas said that there would be no man in the world who would not take pride in his mother-country, his mother-tongue and his country's products. It was shameful to say that there was no such things as Ayurvedic and Unani sciences. No Western science was based on such sure foundations as the indigenous Ayurvedic and Unani sciences. (Cheers). He did not say that vaingloriously, but it was admitted by competent persons that Ayurvedic and Unani systems were based on a careful study of the human structure, whereas Western Science had given no such thought to the human structure. According to Lord Hardinge, the late Viceroy, 90 per cent. of the Indian population was not availing itself of Western medicines. Evidently, therefore, no human power had any right to force the 90 per cent. of the masses to use Western medicines. It was a matter of regret that Government consider the students of indigenous systems unfit. If Government believed that there were very few persons who had a thorough knowledge of indigenous medicine, it was *a fortiore* the sacred duty of the Government to found schools and colleges, where systematic training in the indigenous system was given. If only one college was started in every big city, he was confident that, in due course, the people would prefer to take indigenous medicines. There was no doubt that the Western medical science was superior in some respects, but if proper support was given to the Eastern systems for their development, there was not the shadow of a doubt that they would prove a boon to humanity. (Cheers).

The resolution being seconded and supported, was passed.

DUTY OF MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL BOARDS.

The seventh resolution was moved by Vaid Panuit Ramprasadji of Patiala, and was seconded by Hakeem Moulvi Syed M. A. Y. S. Asfahani. It ran thus:—

"That this Conference requests Municipal Committees and Local Boards to employ at least one *hakim* and one *vaid* in their health department."

Mr. Mahdi Ali in supporting the resolution, dwelt on the efficacious character of the Ayurvedic and Unani treatments. He urged the necessity of appealing to the British Government, which was ever ready to hear real grievances, if properly represented.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

A lecture by Hakeem Moulvi Syed M.A.Y.S., Asfahani on "Improvements in Medicine" and another by Dr. Popat Parbhuram on "Ayurved and its Teachings" were then given.

A REPLY TO CRITICS.

Dr. Popat in his lecture said:—

"Is is not a most unfortunate thing that men knowing nothing about Ayurvedic science should be allowed to run it down and thus produce a feeling of pain in the hearts of people honestly and scientifically carrying on the useful work in the public? They have their science; they study it; they practise it, it has done good to thousands, it is doing good to thousands and it promises to do good to still more. If such is the case, why should the Medical Council, which should have at least the good of the masses at heart, come in the way even indirectly of these honest workers?

"The Western scientists are taking the liberty of stamping all these practitioners as quacks, though Surgeon-General Pardey Lukis has said: "I resent strongly that spirit of trade unionism which leads many modern Doctors to stigmatise all *vaids* and *hakims* as quacks."

"If students (of Ayurvedic & Unani systems) go out for practice, with all the information about the modern progress, I do not think anybody has any right to say that they are quacks. The Hon. Dr. Fernandez expressed his fears in the Legislative Council that if an association with *vaids* and *hakims* is allowed the registered medical men may have to associate themselves perhaps with the veriest quacks. But I say, I cannot do so much injustice to my registered medical brethren. They have their commonsense and self-respect which should enable them to differentiate between *vaid* or *hakim* and a quack. Under the circumstances there should not be any loopholes in the Medical Registration Act to lead one to put the Ayurvedic and Unani systems and their practitioners to ridicule, in the face of the words of the Surgeon-General that the Act was not intended to protect the registered medical practitioners from *vaids* and *hakims*. The words "infamous conduct" in the Act, therefore, should not be applied to association with *vaids* and *hakims*."

The following papers were then read: "Hysteria" by Dr. Qurashi; "Ayurvedic Bacteriology" by Mr. Beshgwer Kalokhe; and "Ayurved and Unani Tib, the causes of their decline and methods of their development" by Bishgwar Keshavlal.

The Conference then adjourned till Sunday.

INDIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY.

The Conference resumed its sittings on Sunday Nawab Syed Mahomed Razvi presiding.

The Conference passed a resolution thanking H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior for his desire to promote the cause of the Indian system of medicine and for establishing factories in his state for that purpose.

It was next resolved to appoint a committee to report on the question of holding the annual sittings of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference and the Unani Tibbi Conference at one and the same place and the same time.

Several lectures were then delivered.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas moved a resolution recommending the founding in the city of Bombay of a college to impart instructions in the Indian system of medicine with a charitable dispensary and hospital attached to it.

Mr. Jamnadas said the proposed college should be on a grand scale and Dr. Popat Parbhuram's present Ayurvedic college might form the nucleus of it. Such a college would be a blessing not only to this country but to the whole world.

Mr. Umar Sobhani, seconding the resolution, said it had been argued by the critics of the Indian system of medicine that it was at times difficult to find out who was a good "hakim" or a "vaid" and who was a quack. This difficulty could be removed if a college were established and it gave certificates to those who passed its test. He hoped the generous-hearted public of Bombay would heartily support the idea of such a college.

The resolution was carried.

The Conference next resolved suggesting the publication by the standing committee of a list of works on Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine; suggesting the founding of a research institute for Indian medicine, and the starting of a fund to carry out that purpose; appealing to the rulers of native states and the leading citizens in them to promote the cause of the Indian system of medicine and regretting that no provision had been made for the teaching of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine at the King Edward Memorial College at Lahore and the Medical College at Lucknow.

THE EXHIBITION.

After the Conference had finished its sittings the opening ceremony of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Exhibition was performed in the evening, at Hughes Road, Chowpatty.

Hazequlmulk Hakeem Mahomed Ajmal Khan proposed and Pandit Thakur Datt Sarma, seconded that the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel should take the chair which he did amid cheers.

Mr. Mansing, Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Conference having read the report, the Hon. Mr. Patel addressed the meeting. He said that a very large proportion of the population of this country took Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. Some years ago; Lord Hardinge (Cheers.) had spoken well of the indigenous systems of medicines and had said that without these medicines, India could not go on. (Cheers) as long as ninety per cent of the population was using them. Recently he (the speaker) had occasion to study the question of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines, in connection with Council matters, and having had some experience he would assert, so far as he was concerned, that he would always look upon the indigenous systems as the best. It was his personal experience that Ayurvedic drugs were more efficacious. (cheers.)

The President then referred to the treatment of Dr. Popat Prabhuram, by the Medical Council. However, the speaker said the times were changing, as also the angle of vision, and he hoped that the Government of Bombay would rise to the occasion and make the necessary changes in the Act. After saying a few words on the advantages of such exhibitions Mr. Patel hoped that the vaids and hakims would work together for the good of India.

THE EXHIBITS.

Among the exhibits of drugs, roots, medical preparations etc., displayed mention might be made of those of the Gwalio-Forest Department. There are many interesting botanical specimens with their drawings. Some of the roots and bulbs exhibited are said to be efficacious on serpent bites.

The medical preparations exhibited by the Hindustani Dawakhana of Delhi are varied and nice.

The Parbhuram Ayurvedic College has on view some plants various parts of the body, surgical inatruments, etc.

Dr. Rustomji Edalji Hakim's stall displays several specific medicines, roots, etc

The stall of the Gujerat Ayurvedic Pharmacy contains several specimens of leaves of medicinal plants with their names in vernacular languages and Latin.

In the stall of Messrs. R. N. Oswal and Company, are to be seen artificial pex legs. also their patent insect proof supports.

There are also several side-shows to attract visitors.

THE FANTASTICS.

The "Fantastics" will open their brief season to-morrow night at the Town Hall. A specially attractive and varied programme is promised including musical and humorous numbers. Miss Hilda Felstead, will give some versions of the old nursery rhyme, "Sing-a-song-a-six—pence," and will also amongst other numbers give "The Waltz," "Old Chap," "Knitting," "When Padreewski Plays," "The Old Soldier's Story," and her famous "Country Stories." Miss Nellie Black will play "The Gipsy Dances and "Il Travatore Fantasie," and will sing "Caller Herrin" and "Coming Home." She will also give her impersonations on the violin of everything from a church organ to the Bagpipes and a "man going home rather late at night." Miss Elsie Black, flute and piccolo, soloist will play "O Sole Mio" "Loin du Bal," "The Birds in the Wood," and "May Morning." The special trio of the evening is the selection of Henry VIII Dances.

DHAR STATE WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The undersigned shall be highly obliged if Mr. P. N. Banerji the Dewan Dhar State, be kind enough to reply to this through your paper informing the public (the winners of the prizes) when they should expect the war bonds as openly advertised as the public is at a loss to understand owing to the dead silence in not replying to the correspondence addressed to the Dewan Dhar State, to avoid uneasiness on the part of the public.—Yours, etc.

DARABSHAW HIRJIBHAI SHROFF.

Poona, May 18.

LANDLORDS AND THE RENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I through the medium of your paper draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the enactment and application of the Rent Act, instead of diminishing the hardships of the poor tenants, has set the house-owners deadly against the tenants? The house-owners forget that they are to thank themselves and their greediness for the Rent Act and not the tenants. Practically the house-owners desire to have their spite emptied on tenants by resorting to various coercive means. There is a certain loyal Vaishnav Bhatia J. P., who has got five chawls in Mugbhat Lane. With the passing of the Rent Act, he tried his utmost to have his tenants accept the increased rent (the increment being 20 per cent. in some cases and 50 per cent., in others) under threats of making over the chawls to the Bhatia Mahajan or of adding a third floor thereby compelling the tenants to vacate and having his own greediness satisfied by the new tenants. Having ignominiously fialeled in this project, not only is he harassing the tenants by stopping the daily cleaning of latrines (which are not of the new type) and passages, but he also threatens to rent some of the vacant rooms to Pathans and drunkards, in the midst of vegetarian Hindus. In such a plight, Sir, it is no wonder that the tenants curse the enactment of the Act, which has added to their worries. The only relief they are reaping is the probable outbreak of an epidemic in the near future through abnormal and unbearable nuisance in the latrines and like troubles created by this sort of house-owners. Is it real loyalty that a J. P., should not abide by the regulation of the Government and to try to play a dodge? Will not the attention of the Dy. Health Officer, D. Ward, be drawn to this state of things before it is too late?—Yours, etc.

DISGUST.

PRESS AND POLITICS IN BENGAL.

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF POPULAR MOVEMENTS.

ALLEGED "UNFAIR AND CENSORIOUS CRITICISM"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The Bengal Administration Report for the past year issued to-day contains the following under the heading: "Press and Political Tendencies in Bengal":—

In its political life the province has in some measure responded to the spirit of the times. The Allies as champions of nationalism have furnished a new rallying cry to the extremists, who claim speedy realisation of an India for Indians and ignore its practical difficulties. Apart from some Urdu publications which have shown sympathy with Turkey, the Bengali papers have generally adopted a loyal attitude in respect of the war, but questions of Indian politics continue to monopolise almost entirely the interest of their readers and their columns are devoted day after day to a somewhat clamorous political propaganda. Hostile criticism of actions of Government, not seldom marked by disingenousness and petulance, is, however, no new thing in Bengal, and this fact of perspective which the Indian press displays is hardly surprising in a province in which the realities of war are so little manifest.

It is not easy to determine how far the Bengali press is a popular one and to what extent the extravagant demands it reiterates reflect the sentiments of the educated public as a whole. There can be little doubt to Government that these must colour and bias the views and feelings of immature and impressionable students, and there are signs of the cordial good-will and steady loyalty of the sober moderate Indians being undermined and weakened by the incessant flow of unfair and censorious criticism.

Among the political activities of the year there was noticeable an elaborate but somewhat unsuccessful attempt on the part of Congress leaders to win the adherence of the more prominent members of the Mahomedan community. The latter are less interested in politics than in their own particular religious, educational, and economical problems, and even the younger and more ambitious men from time to time find themselves divided between their allegiance to political propaganda and the interests of their community.

A COWARDLY ATTACK ON MR. GANDHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A correspondent, Mr. R. A. Hume from Mahableshwar, in a letter to the "Times of India" of Wednesday last, charged Mr. Gandhi with exciting disorder and anarchy.

This reckless charge is hurled at Mr. Gandhi, without any sensible reasons assigned for the same. His conclusion, regarding Mr Gandhi, is as follows:—

"He is doing the Kaira, community and all India a grievous wrong, first, by influencing that community to vow to disobey Government, and secondly, he is doing wrong in trying to influence public opinion to approve such steps. . . . . Disobedience to lawful and well-meaning authority is the root of anarchy."

The crops having failed in Kaira, the *ryot* approached the Government, personally as well as through popular leaders, whose *bona fides* even the Government could not doubt, for suspension of revenue, or at least to have an independent inquiry conducted as to the produce of crops. The Government did not think it proper to redress the grievance, they did not grant even an inquiry and began unjustly to collect the revenue.

When all remedies failed, people resorted to "Passive Resistance." They refused to obey an *unjust* demand and suffered all the miseries of attachments and harassments for the sake of "truth." Petty Mahomedan Government servants entered the cooking places of Hindus. Ornaments of the female members of the farmers' families were "unlawfully" taken away from their persons. Still, the farmers passively suffered these miseries. Is this disorder? Is this anarchy?

When Mr. Hume talks about the farmers as plaintiffs, he cannot allow an *exparte* judgment for the respondents, who cannot be allowed to be judges in their own case.

He also misrepresents Mr. Gandhi, who has advised some well-to-do farmers not to pay revenue, in order to arrest the attention of the public and the Government. There is no violence in the methods adopted. How then can Mr. Hume, accuse Mr. Gandhi of exciting disorder and anarchy?

The Government of Bombay say in their latest Press Note that the yield of crops has been ascertained by *their* officers and servants, that they have granted suspension to a certain extent and that nothing can be ascertained by an enquiry now. When the enquiry could have been made, they refused to listen to the popular demand. When public leaders of the stamp of the Hon Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the Hon. Messrs. Parekh and Patel and Mahatma Gandhi approached the Government with a request for an enquiry—based on the part of most of them on personal inquiries in the Kaira District—the Government did not grant the request. Were they such impatient idealists to make such a demand, when there was absolutely no case for it? The Government acting on the advice of the man on the spot refused the demand. Now, they say that the enquiry "can serve no useful purpose," because the crops are removed from the fields.

I would give an instance of "A Grave Official Blunder." The Government Press Note gives out the valuation of Limbasi wheat at Rs. 13,580. Whereas the Collector's valuation, supplied to Mr. Gandhi, is more than six times that figure. I would quote Mr. Gandhi's own words:—

"It may interest the public to know that according to the official annawari to the Limbasi wheat alone should have been worth Rs. 83,021."

A severe commentary on official infallibility! In this case, the Government belies the Collector, who put his valuation 600 p.c. higher than the Government itself!

How then can we trust the other figures?—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Girgaon, May 17.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN IN SINDH.

FORMATION OF A SINDHI COMPANY ORDERED

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 18.

A very successful recruiting darbar was held at Digri on Tuesday under the presidentship of Mr. Moysey, Collector of Thar and Parkar District. Mr. Moysey briefly gave the history of recruitment work done in the district and impressed on the audience the necessity of taking much greater interest in this patriotic work, eulogised the Punjabis for their exertions and appealed to the Sindhis to come forward and follow suit. He enumerated, the advantages of military life and said that it was high time for Sindhis to adopt it, now that a company of Sindhis had been started at Hyderabad. The population of the district was four and a half lakhs and according to the quota required of the district he wanted only two young men out of every 1,000. The Punjabis had contributed much more than their share and it was now the turn of the Sindhis to do their bit. He explained the causes which militated against the response of the Sindhis and tried to dispel the misapprehensions and false alarms that they were labouring under.

Mr. Harris, District Assistant Recruiting Officer, Karachi, sketched a workable scheme which, though modest, would touch every part of the district. It consisted in asking each "Deh" to supply only one recruit. If people followed his advice, according to this calculation at least eleven hundred men would be forthcoming from Thar and Parkar District, which would form a full regiment. With a view to make the scheme a success he suggested that the public should boycott the inhabitants of those villages which did not give even one warrior for the King-Emperor. He felt a particular privilege in mentioning that some of the Sindhis who had enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery at Poona had shown such splendid work that their commanding officer had expressed a desire for enlisting more men of such a magnificent type. This was a definite proof that the Sindhis, provided opportunities were given them, would make as good and brave soldiers as the people of other provinces. He detailed rewards and honours for every one who helped in the cause of recruitment and convincingly impressed on the minds of Sindhi zemindars and Jagirdars that if they would they could make themselves worthy of these distinctions before the close of the calendar year. He informed the audience that the opportunity was thrown open to the Sindhis to show their valour by enlisting as combatants in the newly formed Sindhi Company at Hyderabad, Sind.

POPULARISING THE WAR LOAN IN MADRAS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 18.

Since the Governor's arrival in Madras a considerable amount of business in carrying out the steps resolved upon at the Delhi Conference is being transacted. His Excellency had a talk with Mr. Innes, I.C.S. Controller of Munitions, yesterday and this morning presided at a meeting of the War Loan Committee and disposed of much work with reference to advertising the Loan scheme in mofussil districts.

MADRAS CIVILIANS ON MILITARY DUTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 18.

Regarding the question of release of Government civil officers for military service, the Madras Government have under consideration of surrendering a number of officers from Civil departments in addition to those already granted commissions in the army. Out of about seventy men under 40 years of age in the Civil Service, 26 are already doing military duty. About 30 men from the R.W.D. and 15 from the Police are also on active service.

LOOTING OF CLOTH SHOPS.

REPORTED FROM VILLAGE NEAR MASULIPATAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 18.

"New India's" Masulipatam correspondent reports looting of two cloth shops at Challapalli. About six hundred people are said to have participated in the looting and booty worth Rs. 6,000 was carried away. Police help, says the correspondent, was sent from Masulipatam to-day.

"WHAT A HOME RULER OUGHT TO KNOW."

We are asked to announce that the brochure entitled "What a Home Ruler ought to know" by Mr. Chandra, having been sold out within a fortnight of its publication, has again been issued in a second edition. The new edition is an exact reprint of the first one, with the exception that a foreword by Mr. B. G. Horniman has been put in. A Gujarati translation of this brochure has also been undertaken.

EASIEST WAY TO "SWARAJYA"

IS TO HELP EMPIRE WITH FIGHTERS.

GUJARAT SABHA'S RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

The following is a translation of the resolution unanimously passed at a general meeting of the Gujarat Sabha held on the 15th instant:—

"In the opinion of the Sabha the easiest and the straightest method of attaining Swarajya is to help the Empire in the hour of danger by supplying all available men for fighting and other purposes in connection with the war and therefore this Sabha resolves that it should with all possible despatch undertake recruiting and for that purpose obtain the necessary sanction and advises other kindred associations to do likewise. The Sabha authorises the President and the Secretaries to take all necessary steps with a view to enforcing the foregoing resolution."

AGRICULTURAL NEEDS OF KANARA.

FOREST GRIEVANCES.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARWAR, May 15.

The first Karwar Taluka agricultural conference held its sittings here yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Mangesh R. Telang, the vice-president of the Kanara District Agricultural Association. The chairman of the reception committee, in his address, dealt with the local and standing grievances of the agriculturists. The president, after referring to the present war, dealt at length with the present condition of agriculturists in our villages, their poverty, want of sufficient capital and illiteracy. He compared the several kinds of land here and exhorted the ryots to use new implements and new and scientific methods of agriculture. He regretted that sufficient use of the Agricultural Department was not made by our ryots and explained the real grievances of the people, the chief of them being with regard to the severe rules of the Forest Department. Lastly, he requested Government to give more forest privileges and to at least renew the forest rules of 1878.

With a vote of thanks the proceedings terminated. The special feature of the Conference was that it was mostly attended by agriculturists. The next Conference was called to Halga.

U. P. MAN-POWER COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 19.

The proceedings of the meetings of the United Provinces man-power, and Resources Sub-committees have been published; there was an interesting discussion on the formation of local militia. Pundit Jagat Narain proposed its formation.

Sir John Campbell remarked that this already existed in the Indian Defence Force, proposed and explained that this idea was more a body of special constables for watch and ward. He said that there was a feeling of unrest and insecurity about and such a body was needed to assist the local police. It would consist of respectable men too old to fight. Sir John Campbell remarked that there was no time to try and equip and train such a body while we were trying to raise large number of fighting recruits.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya supported the idea of a Home Defence Force organised by the people with the approval of the Commissioner and the Collector to defend their own towns and villages from disturbances and dacoity.

After a short discussion it was agreed that it be recorded that while this proposal was not perhaps strictly within the purview of the sub-committee, they considered it an important matter and recommended the proposal for consideration of the Government but the chairman emphasised that no man under thirty should be admitted to such a force as it might interfere with the supply of conbatant recruits.

His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler has revised the constitution of the United Provinces Board of Industries by reducing the membership to fourteen and limiting the tenure of office to two years. The Board will be divided into two sections, one of which will deal with industries and other with technical and industrial education. His honour hopes thereby to enhance the utility and efficiency of the Board and ensure more expeditious disposal of business.

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OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

Commencing from Sunday the 2nd June, 1918, copies of the SUNDAY EDITION of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be sold by Street Vendors at ANNAS TWO per copy. Subscribers' copies will be supplied at the usual rate of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per year to town and mofussil subscribers respectively.

The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.,
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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note that no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Contributions which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be returned and are immediately destroyed. Correspondents and contributors should keep copies of their MS. Badly written, illegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are requested not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENT.

"ERODISI."—You have either not properly read our comments on the case or has entirely missed the point of them. You should get some one to explain the meaning of our article to you.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, 20th May, 1918.

THE TEUTON VULTURE.

The system of war cables which gives us news in driblets informed us on Friday that, according to Constantinople telegrams, Cis-Caucasia has declared its independence. This sets one thinking of the numerous mushroom republics which are being carved out of what was yesterday the Russian Empire, and the infamous treaty which Trotsky and Lenin signed in the name of the Russian people with the hereditary enemy. The Ukraine peoples' republic was proclaimed by the general parliament on November 20th, 1917, and was recognised by the Peace Conference at Brest-Litovsk both by the Central Powers and the Bolshevki. Then came Finland which declared its independence as a republic and was recognised as such at least by Norway and Sweden. Next followed Lithuania which renounced its allegiance to Russia and set up for itself an independent republic on January 8. This was effected by means of a conference of Lithuanian delegates held at Stockholm. The Don Cossaks declared their territory a separate republic with Rostov as its capital early this year. But here the dismemberment of the unwieldy quandum dominions of the Czar did not end. Further secessions continued to follow in rapid succession and no one can be sure where this process of disintegration will ultimately terminate, the only certain factor being the absorbtion politically of a large portion of Russia by Germany and the reduction of the Russian Empire as a whole within the sphere of direct influence of the Teutons. Courland declared, or rather was made to declare, itself an independent duchy and offer the ducal crown to the Kaiser who accepted it. More independent principalities or republics are being fashioned, the most important of which are: the one just announced in Caucasia, another in Turkestan, a third in Siberia and a fourth, and perhaps one pregnant with the greatest importance, created by the Mussalman and Tartar subjects of the ex-Czar.

And now interesting details are gradually arriving of the fateful conference at Brest-Litovsk, where Russia sold her future for not even a temporary cessation of arms. At this assemblage Germany was represented by Kuhlmann, Rosenberg, Baron Hock and General Hoffman. Count Czernin and assistants represented Austria-Hungary, Popoff stood for Bulgaria. The plenipotentiaries on behalf of Turkey were Nesim Bey, the Ambassador Hakki, the Under Foreign Secretary Hikmat Bey, and General Zakki Pasha. At the first sitting neither Trotsky nor Lenin seems to have been present, the Russians being represented by obscure personages. Later on Trotsky and Madame Bithenko appeared on the scene. It seems, further, that in course of the conversations the Turkish voice was fortified in the person of the Grand Vazir Talaat Bey himself. The terms of this treaty, if analysed dispassionately, must afford any pacifist element remaining in Britain or other part of the Empire, an object-lesson which must destroy the last shred of excuse for persisting in the pacifist infatuation. Fortunately, however, the scrap of paper signed by the Bolsheviki, or the people who claim to be in the majority in the political upheaval in Russia, is likely to be disavowed much sooner than appeared at one time possible. The peace treaty terms reveal an ingenious and deep-laid plot concealed by word-juggling. Shorn of misleading diplomatic terminology, the essence of the contract makes it obligatory on Russia to place all her warships where Germany can lay her hands on them and each one of the units will be a fresh annexation to the German Fleet as surely as night follows day. In fact, as recent telegrams have shown, the doom of the Black Sea Fleet is sealed. Indeed, it required no political penetration to see through the transparency of German professions. Esthonia, with seventy-six thousand square miles of moorland and forests and two millions of people, as well as Livonia, with its valuable seaports and islands, seventeen thousand square miles of highly cultivated agricultural lands and its couple of million population, are to be drained of their best for the economical support of famishing Germany. The pretext of eventual self-determination for the peoples is a cynical parade of principles embodied in the war aims of the Allies. Livonia usually supplies a harvest which exceeds twenty million hundredweights of corn. It abounds in cotton, wool, flax and cotton mills. It has huge soap, candle, oil, machinery, paper and alcohol factories and a large fish lake called Pipus, which supports a hundred thousand fishermen and curers.

The clauses, however, that affect the East and indirectly India, relate to Trans-Caucasia and the peoples of Erdshahn, Batum and Kars. As the treaty runs, the populace of these several territories are to evolve a constitution for themselves "in agreement with Turkey." It is notorious that the Batum and Kars areas in especial are coveted by Turkey as giving her a fine Eastern Black Sea position. Batum harbour is one of the finest on that coast and the inhabitants are nearly all Russians. It may be remembered that one of the reasons for which the Berlin Congress of 1878 sanctioned its cession to Russia was its ethnic peculiarity. It has developed into a second Sovastopol. Further, it is a tragedy that Kars, which is occupied entirely by Russian Armenians, was deliberately left to the tender mercies of its hereditary enemy. The fortress of Kars was a bulwark of the Ottoman Empire of Asia. It used to be continually battered by Russia and it was stormed by them in 1877 and was restored to Russia by the Berlin Congress in the following year. The aggregate population of this territory amounts to a million and their future is to be decided "in agreement with the Turk," who no doubt will be made to dance to the Teuton's tune. Such is the Teuton's practical interpretation of the doctrine of Self-Determination to which the Imperial Chancellor glibly subscribed in the Reichstag with his tongue in his cheek.

THE RASAI SCANDAL.

The Committee appointed by the Government for inquiring into the scandal of providing supplies to officials on tour, has sat through a month and will, we trust shortly, submit its report. The personnel of the Committee was extremely unsatisfactory, the only non-official being the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas. It, therefore, devolved on the official members of the Committee, particularly the Chairman, to ascertain the facts given by witnesses with care and sympathy, and thus restore the confidence of the public in the investigations undertaken by them. The custom of *rasai* and allied scandals constitute a grievance of the people, especially the poor, who are harrassed by the myrmidons that attend on circuiting officers. We have received a number of letters about the manner in which the actual investigations were made, and it is evident that the examination of several witnesses was conducted in a spirit of positive unfairness. Every man in the mofussil knows that it is the passive attitude of even the best of officials that perpetuates and encourages these malpractices. Some of the witnesses appeared and gave evidence at the risk of displeasure and evil consequences from the superior officers they served. How was their evidence treated? It is alleged, and alleged on good grounds, that Mr. Hayward, who was Chairman of the Committee, received the evidence of some witnesses in a spirit of ill-concealed opposition and general impatience. He obviously thought that his duty in investigating the scandals, which no doubt compromised several European officials of his service, lay not in sifting the evidence but in destroying the case. When unsavoury statements came for record, Mr. Hayward thought it necessary to say to the witnesses "Don't chatter." Everyone who knows anything about the matter knows that many European officers are benefited by the illicit practices that have unfortunately gained currency, but in the face of this notorious fact Mr. Hayward sought to browbeat witnesses and, on the whole, to make out that the European official was impeccable and that any allegation besmirching his conduct was an obvious heresy. The question "Do you know it personally?" was addressed to several witnesses with scorching disdain. When the question was put to the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, it was pressed in the sense "Were you at any time an eye-witness yourself?" It is obvious that a man of Mr. Bhurgri's position could not possibly be so circumstanced as himself to see official underlings and butlers calling for pulla fish and tender chickens. Mr. Bhurgri could only give the *direct* statements of those who suffered through extortions. Mr. Hayward rose to the height of quixotism when the Hon. Mr. Vishindas asked that a complete answer of Mr. Bhurgri about the supply of wines should be recorded. Deeply exasperated, the chairman turned to say "Keep quiet," though, later, on Mr. Bhurgri's remonstrance, agreed to record evidence without fractionating sentences and answers.

We publish in another column a letter from a correspondent containing samples of evidence and demonstrating the wide range of corruption that is prevalent and known to exist. "At Rohri a Bania on refusing to give *rasai* was bridled, and made to walk like a horse and carry logs on his back." "European officials did actually demand and were given *rasai*." These are the allegations of responsible men, and it is no use running away from facts with the prepossession that they are the fables of slanderers. Mr. Lawrence said in the Legislative Council that considerable improvement prevailed in the matter during recent times. Is it true? It was the duty of Mr. Hayward to court full inquiry, without feeling scandalised, and to ascertain how far malpractices are pursued with the scientific secrecy that enables antiquated forms of corruption to exist. We fear Mr. Hayward has not succeeded in his role of impartial chairman, but we hope that the facts elicited during the inquiry will go a long way towards convincing the Government about the enormity of a scandal with the fact of which every man is acquainted.

JUDICIAL HEADQUARTERS FOR KAIRA

The judicial separation of the Kaira and Ahmedabad Districts which has been under contemplation by the local Government is said to have been ultimately sanctioned by the Government of India, and it is believed that Kaira District will, in the very near future, have its separate District and Sessions Court, and that the delay in the announcement of the scheme is due to the fact that it has not yet been decided which of the three principal towns in the District,—Kaira, Nadiad and Anand,—should be the seat of the Court. Rumour has it, however, that the choice has ultimately fallen on Kaira. If this is true, it is indeed disgraceful that no steps were taken to consult the wishes of the public of Kaira District, who are directly concerned in the matter. The public have not yet been made acquainted with the reasons which have actuated the authorities in prefering Kaira to Nadiad and Anand. It is, however, to be presumed that Kaira has been selected chiefly because it is the District Headquarters of the Collector, District Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer and the Civil Surgeon. It may be added that there is facility of good "shikar" in the vicinity, there is a newly opened officers' gymkhana and the district judge will have the company of several European officials. These considerations have in the past, not seldom, prevailed with the authorities in determining similar questions of vital public importance in regard to which public convenience and public good should be the only consideration. What the authorities have principally to look to is that the public, who will resort to the Court, are not put to any inconvenience, that they have adequate facilities of legal aid and that they have suitable places to stop at when they come on legal business. Again, if the District Court is located in a small and out-of-the-way place like Kaira, the public, for reasons which are well-known, will not get the same standard of justice that they now get at Ahmedabad or that they would get if the court were located in a growing place like Nadiad which is the town of primary importance and is a business centre.

Kaira is a small and out-of-the-way town with a population of only 7,000 souls. It is malarious and unhealthy. It is seven miles distant from the railway station of Mehmadabad and 13 miles from that of Nadiad. It is so very unsuited even to be a fit place of district headquarters that the late Mr. Arthur Wood, Collector of Kaira, requested Government to remove the Headquarters to Anand or Nadiad. Anand is a railway junction. It is good in every respect, but it has a population of only 10,000 and the difficulty of accommodating a good bar and of securing a sufficient number of assessors of sound common-sense is the same as at Kaira. Nadiad, on the other hand, is the central place in the District with a population of 27,000 and a city municipality. It is a growing business centre with two cotton mills and several factories. The public of Nadiad is well-educated and enlightened and there can be no difficulty about getting a sufficient number of assessors from different classes. There is a bar of about 25 pleaders which will enlarge if the District Court is located there. There is also the court of the Resident First Class Magistrate and the town is the headquarters of many other departments of Government. It is situated on the main line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and is a junction station for the Nadiad-Kapadvanj line. It is so situated as to be suitable even to the civil litigants of the Panch Mahals who will have to attend the District Court, as the civil work of Kaira and Panch Mahals is combined. Looked at from every point of view, Nadiad is the best place for the location of the judicial headquarters of the District and it is to be hoped that if the Government have taken a wrong decision to establish the Court at Kaira they will see fit to alter it.

Notes of the Day.

Professors in Chorus.

Those guardians of "kultur," namely, the professors of Germany, have again spoken in favour of winning the primacy of the world through a German victory. They reared the nation in the atmosphere of high conceit and they stimulated in the people vaulting ambitions of world-power. They are always a happy family. The present pronouncements, which reveal much concord in lunacy, urge Germany to exact as much material advantage from her enemies as her military victory permits. She has been doing it in Russia and Rumania, in anticipation of the benedictions now given by the sages at home. Professor Ernest Haeckel speaks of the July resolution of the Reichstag as infamous. Professor Haeckel was in pre-war days supposed to be a great Christian divine, but the war-whoops of the Fatherland excited his German spirit and he has been administering, in his hoary wisdom, "Christian" incitements to the people of Germany. He now warns all his fellow-countrymen against "Utopian imaginations of peace."

Submarines in the Baltic.

After three years of solid fighting, the British submarines in the Baltic have been destroyed by the order of their own officers. They did their task by keeping an eye on the movements of the German Fleet. They caused considerable havoc to the enemy, but with the conversion of the Baltic Sea into a German lake, their position became clear and it was decided that they should not fall into the hands of the enemy. In the first week of April, German naval forces approached Hango and the seven British submarines were destroyed, while the Russians retreated after blowing up four of their own American submarines. The British crews were removed to Petrograd. The proposal to block the harbour by sinking ships was rejected by the Russian Admiral and there was no course of defence or escape to take.

A Year in Bengal.

Whenever the Secretariat scribes publish criticisms about the press and politics, the customary censure is conveyed in an extraordinarily long-winded manner. The Bengal Administration Report has been drafted (at least the part discussing politics), by some individual who has cultivated the habit to great effect. Referring to the "somewhat clamours political propaganda" of the Bengali papers, the writer is moved to observe:—

> Hostile criticism of actions of Government, not seldom marked by disingenousness and petulance, is, however, no new thing in Bengal, and this lack of perspective which the Indian press displays is hardly surprising in a province in which the realities of war are so little manifest.

The Anglo-Indian press must be vastly gratified by the felicity of language which enables it to infer the absence of "petulance and disingenuousness" on its part.

Censure and Tribute.

The report, of course, glides on to that other question, so dear to the heart of the bureaucrat—the feelings of "immature and impressionable" students. The writer further has succeeded in satisfying himself that "there are signs of the cordial goodwill and steady loyalty of sober, moderate Indians becoming undermined and weakened by the incessant flow of unfair and censorious criticism." It is, we need not say, understood that the cordial goodwill and steady anxiety of Europeans for the good of India were observed during the past year to be fortified by incessant flow of sound and sympathetic criticism.

A Simpler Method.

There is another discovery the exposition of which is qualified by the use of the word "somewhat." "Among the political activities of the year there was noticeable an elaborate but somewhat unsuccessful attempt on the part of Congress leaders to win the adherence of the more prominent members of the Mahomedan community." No doubt some gentlemen, who are esteemed by the Secretariat in Bengal, are paid an indirect tribute and given the assurance that they, by keeping out of the Congress, have not become nobodies. The writer of the review must surely be made to understand that he is free to comment on events in briefer language, deliver his solemn verdicts in shorter space, make himself interesting and cause less waste of paper.

A Modern Diogenes.

Mr. Street, District Judge of Khalna, belongs to that dismal school of philosophers who regard this world as a den of thieves. In reviling his fellowmen, he, of course, confines himself to the people of Bengal among whom his lot is cast. "It is very difficult to find a single honest, trustworthy gentleman among the Indians, especially among the Bengalees." It is obviously an illusion of Mr. Street's to think that the quest might be easier among non-Bengalees, for his view of things proceeds from the purely personal and subjective trouble of a diseased imagination. "I happen to require a trustworthy clerk, I cannot find one." Breezy reflections like those of Mr. Street are no doubt very interesting, but to address them to schoolboys hardly becomes a responsible man, since in spite of their delightfully pessimistic flavour, they happen to have nothing of what is true in them.

A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding the case of Ramsing in the Court of Mr. Oliveira, it is difficult to understand how the Magistrate accepted the bare statement that the matter was settled, whereas a matter of law, he has got to be satisfied that the complainant has got some compensation for the wrong done by the accused. The subject was very fully discussed in the case of Emperor v. Murray in 21 Cal 103. And the case has since been followed. It is otherwise when a petition for compromise has been put in by the complainant. In this matter I think an application to the High Court will undo the wrong you so seriously complain of.—Yours, etc.

A. H. J.

Broach, May 18.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon gave a garden party on Saturday afternoon. About, 350 guests were present. Her Excellency left Mahableshvar on Sunday on a short visit.

General W. Cross Barrat has assumed command of the 9th Secunderabad Division vice General Phayre.

INTENSE AERIAL WARFARE.

37 ENEMY MACHINES DISABLED, 2 CAPTURED.

LILLE, DOUAI, AND CHAULNES STATIONS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18, 1-45 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 19.

A British communiqué regarding aviation says, there was great aerial activity on Thursday. Our aeroplanes dropped twenty-three tons of bombs on important railway centres, aerodromes and billets.

Fighting was intense in the early morning and evening. We brought down thirty enemy machines, drove down five and anti-aircraft guns brought down two others. Two hostile machines landed in our lines and the occupants were captured. Five British machines are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped a further ten and a half tons of bombs on railway stations at Lille, Douai and Chaulnes, on billets in the neighbourhoods of Bapaume, Peronne and Rosieres and on docks at Bruges.

The enemy's night-fliers were also active. A goûa landed in our lines and the crew were taken prisoners.

With reference to the raid on Saarbrucken on the 16th three hostile machines were driven down, not five.

NO SIGN OF ENEMY MOVEMENT.

ABNORMAL AERIAL ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 3 a.m., May 19.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring to-day, says notwithstanding the heat wave in Northern France the last two days and consequent improvement in the condition of roads, the enemy shows no sign of movement. Aerial activity continues to be abnormal. During the past forty-eight hours our airmen have been crashing and driving down out of control hostile aircraft not singly, but to the extent of several dozens.

Considerable dissatisfaction prevails in enemy ranks at the further reduction of the bread ration. The daily allowance has been cut down to half a loaf of seven hundred grammes instead of 750 grammes as hitherto.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR BEAUMONT HAMEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17, 9-50 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 19.

A British communiqué says, we took a few prisoners in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Beaumont Hamel.

We raided a post northward of Merris and the garrison was killed or driven out.

BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-12 pm. May 18.
Recd. 8-30 pm. May 19.

A communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says: There was considerable reciprocal artillery fire during the night of the 17th May between Givenchy and Robecq. There was also hostile artillery activity, in Lens, Hazebrouck and Ypres sectors.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING ON AVRE.

BOMBING OPERATIONS BY FRENCH AIRMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18, 1-45 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 19.

A French communiqué says, there was the usual reciprocal cannonading north and south of the Avre. Between the nights of the 14th and 16th, our airmen dropped 111,000 kilogrammes of projectiles on railway stations, aviation grounds and cantonments, starting fires and blowing up dumps. Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down, three seriously damaged.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS ABOUT AVRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 6-30 p.m. May 18.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. May 19.

A French communiqué says: There have been violent bombardments at various points north and south of the Avre.

AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-20 a.m. May 18.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. May 19.

An American communiqué says: Fighting on Friday was limited to reconnaissances and intermittent active artillery fire.

There was increased aerial activity northwest of Toul and in Lorraine.

AMERICAN TROOPS AT FRONT

WARMLY WELCOMED BY BRITISH COMRADES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 19.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters says: American troops have arrived in the area occupied by British troops, who are blocking the way to channel ports. The British battle-scarred veterans greeted the newcomers not only as comrades but as warm friends, the greatest cordiality prevailing. The Americans immediately started the last stage of training prior to entering the line. They belong to new armies and speak almost every language representing the descendants of numerous nationalities.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH AND ITALIAN ATTACKS.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-15 p.m. May 18.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. May 19.

A wireless Austrian official message says: The French and Italians attacked mountain positions between the Osum and Devoli rivers in Albania and gained territory westward of Korca.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. May 19.

The Admiralty states that a British destroyer was torpedoed and sunk on the 14th May. Two men were killed as a result of the explosion.

PARIS, May 18.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. May 19.

It is officially stated that enemy aeroplanes crossed the lines and bombed several places behind the front. Some machines approached Paris where an alarm was given at 10-32. "All clear" was sounded at 11-2. Bombs were dropped in the outer suburbs.

THE ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND OPERATIONS.

FRENCH GOVT. HONOURS BRITISH OFFICERS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 18.
Recd 8-30 p.m., May 19

The French Government has awarded the Croix de Guerre with palms to Vice-Admiral Keyes, Rear-Admiral Tyrwhitt and sixteen other officers who particularly distinguished themselves in the preparation and carrying out of the recent "very and brilliantly executed operations at Zeebrugge and Ostend."

VOLUNTARY RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

SCHEME UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 19

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the Government is considering the expediency of launching a scheme of voluntary recruiting in Ireland on the lines of the Derby scheme. In the meantime the drafting of the Home Rule Bill is in progress.

OTHER ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The Food Ministry announces that owing to larger arrivals of frozen meat eightpence worth may be purchased in respect of each of two weekly coupons which each person is allowed, instead of six-pence worth.

A telegram from Gibralter says that the Clan Mackay was sunk in collision on the 11th May. The crew were saved.

The "Norddeutsche" denies that Germany was willing to surrender a considerable part of Lorraine in the Spring of 1917 if this would accelerate the end of the war.

"Vorwaerts" states, that several independent Socialists have been arrested during the last few weeks at Cologne.

Major C. I. K. Pollard, R.G.A., who is reported to have been wounded in France, was very popular in Rangoon. He left for Europe a year ago and was the first Chief Cable Censor at Rangoon and military member of the Rangoon Exemption Tribunal.

IMMINENT GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

ANXIOUS TIMES AHEAD.

GEN. MAURICE'S FORECAST

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd 8-30 p.m., May 19.

An imminent German offensive is anxiously awaited. General Maurice in the "Daily Chronicle" says: Two-thirds of the whole German force in the West is concentrated between Ypres and the Oise or one-fifth of the whole Western front, but it is a vitally important sector, for it includes the roads to Paris and channel ports. Within the strip of fifty miles which the Allies hold between Nieuport and Amiens the main roads run parallel to the front which is most unsatisfactory, because enemy success anywere would threaten the whole of the communications, but though the Allied position is more cramped than on the 21st March we have unified the command and have inflicted on the enemy very heavy losses, while the American troops have been pouring in and the Italian contingent has arrived.

Marshal Foch has been husbanding his reserves. He certainly now has reserves where he wants them and we are stronger thereby.

Anxious times are ahead because the enemy will probably gain ground where the ground is most precious, but provided that we can replace losses there is no reason why we should not check the enemy's next blow.

"LITERALLY WORKED TO DEATH."

GERMAN BRUTALITY TO WAR PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 19.

A telegram to "The Times" from The Hague says the latest comb-out in the Rhoinisch-Westphalian mine districts yielded 100,000 men for the colours to be replaced by war prisoners, including Russian Red Guards. The latter are being treated very harshly and literally worked to death. If they fall sick they are left to die.

Germans from Rumania are disgusted at being sent to the western front as they thought their fighting was over.

GERMAN DISILLUSIONMENT.

ONLY 1852 TONS OF GRAIN ARRIVE FROM UKRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 19.

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung's" Berlin correspondent says hitherto 1,852 tons of grain have arrived in Germany from the Ukraine or less than a fiftieth part of what was due on May 1st. There are now only 5,700,000 pigs in Germany compared with thirteen million a year ago.

The decrease in weight of cattle is shown by the fact that 1,600,000 cattle had to be slaughtered this spring to obtain the same amount of meat produced a year ago from 109,000 beasts.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN UKRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.
Recd. 8.30 p.m., May 19.

Reports from both German and Austrian sources indicate that the situation in the Ukraine remains very strained.

The Kieff press continues to agitate against the Central Powers in spite of censorship. The state of siege at Kieff has not been raised.

RISKS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS IN KIEFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.
Recd 8.30 p.m., May 19.

Ezberger speaking in the Reichstag on the 8th May revealed the risks that the German soldiers promenading in Kieff undergo. The peasantry are specially discontented and anti-German exasperation is increasing.

DESTRUCTION OF GOTHENBURG'S STORES.

SEVERAL MILLIONS OF DAMAGE DONE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 19.

A Copenhagen message says a large part of Gothenburg's vast stores have been burnt, several millions of damage being done.

ARGENTINA'S NEUTRALITY NOT TO BE ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUENOS AIRES, May 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 19.

The Vice-President of the Argentine Republic at the opening of Parliament affirmed that Government had no motive in abandoning neutrality, as all demands had been satisfied.

EAST AFRICAN SUCCESS.

STRUGGLE W. OF NANUNGU

ENEMY COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., May 19.

An East Africa official communiqué says:—A severe fighting occurred on the 5th May westward of Nanungu where the bulk of the German force is concentrated. A small body of the King's African Rifles, surprised an important German camp, entered it and set fire to the huts. The enemy strongly counter-attacked, heavily engaging our force throughout the day at very close quarters. We eventually completely defeated the enemy, driving him off to the north-eastward with severe losses.

General von Lettow Vorbeck commanded the enemy forces. Our convergent movement on Nanungu continues.

BOLSHEVISTS RECAPTURE BAKU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 17.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 19.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Bolshevists have recaptured Baku.

LORD WIMBORNE MADE A VISCOUNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 19.

The Press Bureau states that a viscountcy has been conferred on Lord Wimborne.

REFORM OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ARCHBISHOP'S COMMITTEE REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 19.

The report of the Archbishops' Committee on reform of the Church of England recommends, inter-alia, limited, instead of lifelong incumbencies, the right of parishioners to be consulted on appointment of incumbents, minimum stipend of four hundred yearly for an incumbent and two hundred for an unbenficed clergy, who have been five years in orders and the establishment of Parish Councils. The Advisory Committee should help the Premier in the selection of Bishops. Houses assigned to Bishops should no longer be called palaces and castles and their size and importance should be modified. Women should be entitled to vote for and serve on all Councils of the Church which include the laity.

CONTROL OF COTTON.

TRIBUTE TO LANCASHIRE'S SACRIFICES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., May 19.

In the Commons Sir A. Stanley pai a tribute to the sacrifices of the Lancashire cotton employers and operatives entailed through a substantial reduction in the importation of cotton. The most careful measures had necessitated the unemployment of forty seven thousand operatives, but steps had been taken to avert distress by a fund whereby over a million sterling would be raised.

The necessity for Government control of the whole of Egyptian cotton was emphasised by the great uncertainty regarding the price, which was pound to arise owing to the fall in the crop and the reduction available in shipping and transport. The Government were anxious to secure a fair price to the grower and a reasonable price to the Allies and the spinner.

Sir A. Stanley foreshadowed the continuance of this control during the critical period of after war reconstruction.

MINERS' CONFERENCE.

TO DECIDE WAGES QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd 8.30 p.m., May 19

The Executive of the Miners' Federation yesterday decided to call a special conference of delegates on the 5th June, to decide whether to demand increase in wages.

The Shipping Controller afterwards met the executive and appealed to it to maintain the output of coal and relieve the enormous pressure on the ports.

The Executive promised to reconsider the question of taking holidays at Whitsuntide.

TEMPERANCE REFORM IN INDIA.

CONTROL OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC URGED

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., May 19.

Sir Donald Maclean in a speech before the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association paid a tribute to the magnificent services India had rendered during the war. He congratulated the Society on its progress in promoting temperance reform in India.

Colonel Sims Woodhead drew attention to the demands of Indians to control and restrict liquor and drug traffic and moved a resolution that control should be exercised through excise advisory committees.

"WE MUST STRIKE DOWN MILITARISM."

DANGERS AHEAD OF CIVILISATION.

GEN. SMUTS' EXHORTATION TO GLASGOW WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON May 17.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 19.

General Smuts has arrived at Glasgow to fulfil a number of public engagements. This morning he toured several leading shipyards and engineering shops and addressed a huge gathering of workers in the famous Fairfield Yard during breakfast interval. He had a fine reception. The enemy, said General Smuts, was now delivering his greatest blow. He had achieved a success which few thought possible at the beginning of the present offensive but he did not go all the way and he never would. (Cheers). The reverses we had suffered had, in a sense, been very good for us. There had been a lot of foolish talk about beating the Bosche and at the same time enjoying all the privileges of peace time, but the Bosche had knocked that damned nonsense out of our heads. We were now in the war up to the neck and would have to strain every nerve to win. If we did that, the result would be certain.

The enemy had made us realise the great dangers ahead of civilisation. The Americans now fully realised this and were coming over in tens of thousands monthly to bear a fair and proper share in the struggle. He knew that the workers were all feeling heavy burdens, but it was better to live in these times than in ordinary times, when nothing really happened. On the other hand, to-day great issues were at stake and if they did their duty they might look forward to a great good. (Cheers.)

Civilisation had been worked up to a point where a great change was inevitable and out of all this slavery and drudgery, all this structure of economic industrialism, better results for the world must come. But the basis of all this was victory, not victory in a selfish sense, not because we wanted to trample down other nations or rule the world, but because we must strike down militarism which was the greatest danger on the face of the earth. (Cheers.) No improvement was possible in the lot of men as long as our children were driven to slaughter and we had to work year after year in order to be food for powder. (Hear, hear).

WE WANT NO INDEMNITIES, NO ANNEXATIONS.

The enemy was now attempting by one gigantic blow to break our resistance and emerge a great dominant military power of the world, but let him strike, we would stand in the breach like a wall of iron and allow him to knock himself to pieces. Then his spirit would break and he would see it was impossible to win. It would not be necessary for the Allies to march to Berlin, which many thought essential in order to annihilate the Bosche. That sort of victory, even if it were possible, was entirely unnecessary. If we stood on the defence resolutely, calmly and confidently we should win. (Cheers). "We want no indemnities, no annexations; we are fighting for the rights of nations large and small, for lasting peace and security." (Cheers).

Speaking a word of cheer to the workers, General Smuts said this was not the time for flattery, because he did not think they had always been right. "Like the rest of us you have made too much of your grievances and your individual point of view. We all have been wrong at various times, but the struggle is worthy of the highest and most concentrated effort and I appeal to you to make it." (Cheers).

General Smuts addressed another large meeting of workers at Messrs. Brown's yard. He said the greatest danger was tiredness and he counselled the workers never to say die, but to see the business through. What they wanted to-day was ships, which were essential to victory as holding the line to France.

Speaking later an the occasion of the conferment of the freedom of Glasgow upon him, General Smuts, after expressing appreciation of the honour and of the tributes paid to himself and South Africans' achievements in the war, said the very climax of the whole accumulated effort of war was now upon us. The enemy was trying to smash the British army, because he recognised that it was the decisive factor and if he could beat it the war would be over. The Germans knew we were the real mainstay of the alliance and thought that if we were broken the alliance would break up. The enemy also knew we had been bearing an enormous burden in the battlefield and that 1917 would remain for the British army one of the most remorable campaigns they had ever been through. (Cheers.).

You have got to prove to the enemy that neither as an army nor as a nation is the British Empire ever likely to get tired. (Cheers.) Because the Navy had sealed up Zeebrugge and Ostend the enemy had all the more reason to get to Dunkirk and Calais in order to possess submarine bases in the Channel. The results of the German offensive hitherto had compensated us for our losses. We had secured a unity of command, the lack of which had previously led to dissipation of our forces. He was sure the unity of command would prove a most valuable asset.

TRIBUTE TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

The country was highly indebted to Mr. Lloyd George for his untiring labours to secure the unity. (Cheers.) The Premier had his faults, but they were faults of a genius and at the time of supreme crisis, when a real live man came forward to guide the forces of the nation, he claimed that they should not look at the mistakes but at the big work. A year ago the Premier asked him to visit the front and give the Government his impression of the situation. He reported that the most necessary thing was to have a big army of manœuvre,—an army of strategic reserves which could be used for contingencies such as had happened now and might happen later.

Ludendorff's move had been an eye-opener, like a blinding flash of lightning on a dark night, it had done the people of the British Empire the greatest service possible by showing us where the danger was. It showed that Britain was still by no means secure and we must stave off disaster and defeat by unprecedented exertions. He was very glad the country now realised the actual situation. There had been a good deal too much unholy and unworthy pacifism, but to-day all classes of the community were prepared to sink differences and combine energies to do everything possible in order to secure victory. That spirit was the best pledge of victory which was coming. (Cheers.) The German blow was not going to shatter the British army or the British Empire as the Germans expected, it had laid bare the soul of the nation in its heroic fervour and as long as that spirit prevailed he had no doubt of the results. (Cheers.)

He regarded the entry of the Americans as the real turning point of the war. People would see links between the English-speaking races, which had been broken a hundred and fifty years ago, reforged in the school of war never to be broken again. The coming in of America was due to Tirpitz and his submarines and Ludendorff had completed the work of cementing the friendship of the English-speaking races. Was it not an irony of fate that the Americans were now coming over in hundreds of thousands and German submarines could do nothing to their transports? The German submarine campaign occurred because the Germans were certain that the American army could never reach Europe. Submarines drove America into the war, yet could do nothing to prevent them coming to Europe. So it would be to the end. The enemy would come within an ace of victory, but would not secure it, because his cause was wrong.

ENEMY EFFORTS BOUND TO FAIL.

The situation would be very anxious for many days, but the enemy's efforts to secure the entire defeat and extinction of the British army in France would fail. With regard to some folk saying that the war was lasting too long and victory was impossible, he said this was a wrong view; he was convinced that the war would have a decisive result one way or another. The folk said we must completely crush the German army and occupy Berlin, but he was not of that opinion. If the last English soldier were driven from France, Germany would not be in a better position than Napoleon in his greatest glory. If the Germans wanted to achieve victory they must win on land and sea. He did not think any other kind of victory was possible for any group of nations.

To see what Germany was after, look at the Russian peace. For the future peace of the world they could not allow the present state of Russia to continue. We should have to use all our diplomacy to bring the war to a victorious end. He considered that we had fought the war up to a stage that the enemy was now ready to concede terms. He thought it was a most dangerous thing to go to a peace conference before we knew their principal terms would be considered.

GERMAN EMPIRE FEVER.

THE POSSESSIONS SHE COVETS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 19.

Professor Sherrington of Oxford sends to the "Times" a memorandum of conversations had with the theologian, Professor Troeltsch at Heidelburg in August 1907. The "Times" point out that this shows that there is not the smallest chance of such Germans as Professor Troeltsch being affected by Lichnowsky's memorandum. Professor Troeltsch said the war between Germany and England was a necessity because England had so much that it was absolutely necessary for Germany to possess in order to fulfil her role as a world state.

Professor Troeltsch, when asked what possessions Germany desired, replied "The ports and colonies in many parts of the world. Australia, South Africa, Hongkong and India."

GERMANS BOMB BELGIAN HOSPITAL.

TEN KILLED AND TWENTY WOUNDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 18, 1-45 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 19.

A Belgian communiqué says, German airmen bombed a Belgian hospital at Calais, killing ten and wounding twenty.

PARIS AIR-RAID ALARM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 19.

An air raid alarm was given at 10-35 last night and all-clear signal half an hour later.

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN BALTIC.

RECORD OF BRILLIANT OPERATIONS.

HAVOC ON ENEMY WAR CRAFT.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., May 18.

The Admiralty, lifting the veil on the operations of the British submarines in the Baltic, relates the sterling deeds and how they were continually attacking and destroying the enemy war craft and kept a watchful eye upon the movements of the German fleet. Their work was so effective that finally the German ships kept to the harbour as soon as a British submarine was reported. Unlike the U-boats not a single case can be alleged of a British submarine sinking a merchant ship on sight, merchant vessels being invariably stopped and boarded in the orthodox way, the crews given plenty of time to abandon the ship and directed to the nearest port or escorted to a neutral vessel. Seamens' belongings were never regarded as spoils of the war.

Official documents regarding the submarines' doings leave a profound impression of perseverance and skill well salted with courage. Icicles have covered periscopes, decks have become coated as with glass and waves have swept away the mast and portions of plates strained and yet the crews carried on. Passage into the Baltic was very difficult owing to the very close watch kept Submarines resorted to numerous ruses or waited until they could follow the surface craft and run the gauntlet.

COMMANDER GOODHART'S MANOEUVRING.

Submarine Commander Goodhart espied an enemy warcraft and calculating a bigger game behind skilfully manoeuvred and eventually came up with an enemy battleship escorted by destroyers. Half an hour later, he fired and observed a vivid flash and explosion along the waterline. Tremendous concussion ensued and the entire ship was hidden by grey smoke, probably due to explosion of the magazine. Eight minutes later, the British submarine came up but the ship had gone. Its destruction was instantaneous. It was the battleship Prinz Adalbert.

Another submarine sighted a light cruiser of the Ancowa class. She dived and manoeuvred to a good position and fired a torpedo hitting the cruiser forward on the starboard side. The cruiser was apparently put out of control and swung round in a large circle and then stopped, fire bursting from the decks. The escorting destroyers attacked the submarine but the latter evaded them and fired a second torpedo getting the cruiser amidships. The magazine blew up with a loud double report, large masses of iron wreckage falling around the submarine, which before submerging observed the cruiser's crew assembling on the poop. They were rescued later by a large German ferryboat.

As regards operations against merchantmen the following is typical. A submarine sighted and chased a steamer from Hamburg laden with wood. It was signalled to stop, then boarded and the crew were ordered to leave. Subsequently the seacocks were opened, the charges exploded and the ship sunk.

ALL GERMAN TRAFFIC ENTIRELY CEASED.

Meanwhile a Hamburg-America Liner was sighted proceeding without lights. A boarding party was collected and the German steamer overhauled. She was found laden with iron ores for Stettin. So quickly did the crew abandon the ship that interrogations could not be continued. The ship was sunk in the same way as the first one. After that, within a few hours, two more were similarly despatched. On the following day, the Commander reported that all German traffic had entirely ceased.

THREE BLOWN UP OFF GRAHARA LIGHTHOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 16.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 18.

A Berlin telegram states that three British submarines off Grahara lighthouse on learning of the approach of the German fleet to Helsingfors were blown up.

SEAMAN V.C.'S HEROISM IN DEATH.

"SET A VERY INSPIRING AND MEMORABLE EXAMPLE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 18.

The "Gazette" announces that the Victoria Cross has been posthumously awarded to Seaman J. H. Carless.

"In the action in the Heligoland Bight on 17th November last year, although mortally wounded in the abdomen, he continued to serve the gun at which he was acting as rammer, lifting the projectile and helping to clear casualties. He collapsed once, but got up and tried again and cheered on the new gun crew. "He then fell and died. He set a very inspiring and memorable example and continued to do effective work against the King's enemies whilst mortally wounded."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

'THE TIMES" CRITICISES GOVERNMENT DILATORINESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, May 16.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 18.

"The Times," commenting on Lord Newton's announcement regarding the exchange of prisoners, criticises the Government for failing to keep in touch with France and Italy on the most important question. It holds the War Office mainly responsible for "another most lamentable failure in co-operation with the Allies." It appeals to Government no longer to withhold evidence of the sufferings of prisoners collected by British officers from Germany now in Holland, who are sparing no effort to stir up the country to demand more energetic action.

CALCULATED INHUMANITY.

"The Times" says it has been thought here that the conditions had lately improved, but letters from officers prove that British prisoners in many camps in Germany are subjected to calculated inhumanity in pursuance of a policy of vindictiveness. The least evil is insufficient and bad food. Letters from officers contain proofs of the sick being driven to work, of fully deficient sanitary conditions, of medical attention brutally denied, of men bullied and beaten by German officers and also by guards and of deliberate murder in many cases.

"The Times" concludes: The country has shown great patience with the policy of this and preceding Governments in this matter. Plainly the time for patience has now passed and a case for action is overwhelming in view of what France has done.

INFERIORITY OF GERMAN AIR SERVICE.

CAUSES GENERAL STAFF GRAVE ANXIETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 17.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., May 18.

The French brought down 322 enemy aeroplanes in March and April, compared with 96 French aeroplanes lost in the same period. The inferiority of German air service is causing German General Staff grave anxiety

GERMAN METHODS OF "FRIGHTFULNESS."

INDICTMENT BY CHAIRMAN OF AMERICAN RED CROSS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, May 17.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 18.

Dr. Davids, Chairman of American Red Cross, who has just arrived from the war zone, in an interview described the outstanding feature of the German methods as an offensive of terror against women, children and old people behind the lines by dropping bombs from aircraft long-range guns in order to break down the moral of civilians, so that they might importune the governments for peace.

"It is most dastardly, unrighteous and cruel and a most devilish plan conceivable and is based on the theory that the killing of four out of five children will induce the mother to implore cessation of war in order that the fifth child may live. It is carried on from the Channel to the Adriatic and has resulted in the maiming of thousands of women and children and in driving hundreds of thousands of terror-stricken people from their homes."

A SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAID

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT IN HAILLES REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 18.

This afternoon's French communiqué says: There was violent bombardment during the night in the region of Hailles.

We repulsed an enemy raid in direction of Mesnil St. Georges and took prisoners.

Our detachments penetrated enemy lines at two points south of Canny-sur-Matz and brought back forty prisoners.

INCREASED HOSTILE CANNONADING.

BETWEEN LOCOM AND HINGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17, 1-35 p.m.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., May 18.

A British communiqué says, we repulsed raiders in the neighbourhood of Moyenville and southward of Arras.

There was great reciprocal artillery activity during the night in Pacaut wood and in the sector northward of Hinges.

Hostile cannonading also increased between Locom and Hinges and from Nieppe forest to Meteren.

KARL'S VISIT TO KAISER CURTAILED.

OWING TO REJECTION OF AUSTRIAN SOLUTION OF POLISH QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 18.

A Zurich message states that Polish circles in Berlin affirm that Emperor Karl curtailed his visit to German Headquarters owing to Emperor Wilhelm's rejection of the Austrian solution of the Polish question.

DISINTERRING A MOSLEM FAKIR'S CORPSE.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL OF A RAI SAHEB

(From our Correspondent.)
MUZAFFARPUR, May 18.

Mr. A. W. Barnicott, officiating District Magistrate, to whom the case has been transferred by orders of the High Court, has resumed hearing of the case in which Rai Sahib Raghunath Prashad, a wealthy zemindar in Chapra, and his ten servants stand charged with disinterring the corpse of a Mahomedan fakir and thereby wounding the religious feeling of the Mahomedans. Mr. Ahmad Sharafuddin instructed by the Public Prosecutor, Chupra, appears for the prosecution. The accused are defended by Mr. E. Norton, instructed by Babu Hem Chander Mitter.

The prosecution case, is that some time after the Bakri-Id disturbances in Shahbad, when the relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans were very strained the Rai Saheb on the afternoon of the 3rd November gave orders to his men and in his presence had the grave of a Mahomedan fakir, who was universally respected by the Mahomedan community of Chapra as the Shah Saheb and who was buried in the compound, disinterred, had the corpse lifted by "Domes" and buried in a field near the river side. This led to great excitement in the Mahomedan community and the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police had to proceed immediately to the scene. The magistrate made certain inquiries on the spot and had the corpse brought back and reburied in the compound.

On the hearing being resumed, Mr. Norton commenced the cross-examination of prosecution witnesses. Jhi Mia, the complainant, in answer to Mr. Norton's question, said that before the day of the occurrence he had never been inside the Rai Saheb's house. He did not know what food the Shah Saheb used to take. The Shah Saheb lived there for about a year. He could not say what year or month the Shah Saheb came there or when he was taken ill. About four months after Shah Saheb's arrival he learnt the Shah Saheb's name. It was "Rabbu Shah." He asked the Shah Saheb where his home was and the latter replied. "Ajmir Sharif". He said the Rai Saheb had brought him, but did not say who he was. He learnt from the Rai Saheb's servant that the Rai Saheb was taken ill and he had brought the Shah Saheb to cure him. He never asked what the treatment was. The Shah Saheb used to smoke sometimes, not always. He would say "Illla" when sittting down or rising. He had heard the Shah Saheb pray in his shop and twice in the mosque. The Rai Saheb had never pulled down the houses of Mahomedans near his house to enlarge it. He never heard of a complaint by Manzhur Hussen of demolition of a Mahomedan shop His son lived separate from him and he did not know he was a witness in the case and if the case was reported false by the police on the day of the occurrence in this case. Upto the time of this occurrence the Rai Saheb and the Mahomedans of Chupra were on good terms.

SHAH SAHEB BURIED NEAR A HINDU.

The Rai Saheb was present when the corpse was taken out. There was a grave two cubits north of the Shah Saheb's grave, in which a Hindu Brahman was buried. Witness was a devout Mahomedan. He should not allow a Hindu to be buried within three feet of a Mahomedan in a Mahomedan graveyard. The Hindu grave had been there long before the Shah Saheb's grave. The hundred persons, who took part in the burial were all Mahomedans. No objection was made by any of the hundred to the burial of Shah Saheb in that tomb near a Hindu's grave. The land where the tomb was was the private property of the Rai Saheb.

There were no other tombs except these two and no one suggested that the Shah Saheb should be buried in a Mahomedan graveyard. If land was given by a person there was no reason why a Mahomedan should not be buried in it. The land or grave was not given by the Rai Saheb either orally or by document to Mahomedans. Between the date of the burial and the date of the occurrence he used to go to the grave for "fateha." He never asked for the Rai Saheb's permission to go there. He and the Mahomedans did nothing to stop the outrage. They should have been beaten.

WITNESS'S ANTECEDENTS.

He did not remember, being even bound down under Section 107, Cr. P. C. He was bound down under Section 107, but the order was set aside in April. No report had been submitted against him and his son for disorderly conduct with a prostitute.

Cross-examined, witness said he would not permit a Hindu to be buried in a Mahomedan servant of God." Witness asked what sect feelings. He was not present at the Shah Saheb's burial. No objection was made by any one to it. He knew the Shah Saheb personally. He had spoken to him inside the Rai Saheb's compound in Ibadat twice or thrice. He had also spoken to him in the mosque. Witness asked him who he was and he said. "A servant of God." Witness asked what sect he belonged to and he said. "Chishtea." He never asked him whence he came or who was in the Hindu's house. He did not think it odd for him to live in a Hindu's house. He had asked the Shah Saheb his name. The latter replied it was Rabbu Shah. He never knew of another, Musalman Fakir living in a Hindu's house or buried within three feet, of a Hindu.

FRUIT-SELLER'S EVIDENCE.

Yakub Mia, a fruit-seller, said there were many people who were "Chistia" in Chupra. He could not give their names. There was no such thing as a Hindu "Chishtia." The "Chishtia" burial was not different from any other Mahomedan burial. He did not remember whether on the day of the occurrence there were leading Mahomedans present, as he was excited.

Several other witnesses, including barbers, who stated they had washed the Shah Saheb's body at the time of his death, were cross-examined by Mr. Norton and asked to state why they said it was a Mahomedan corpse and further hearing was adjourned.

"TRUST BEGETS TRUST."

AN APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)
BHAMTARI, May 17.

The Bhamtari Conference meet this afternoon. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Abdul Hakim, pleader, in welcoming the delegates, said that they met at a momentous crisis in the history of India and the British Empire. The Allies were engaged in a worldwide war with a relentless enemy, whose ambition of conquest now emboldened him to threaten an invasion of India. It is true that they had their differences with the Government, which hesitated to apply to India the same principles of freedom for which the war was being fought out by the Allies, but he did not think that this hesitation would last long. They trusted in England and they expected England to trust them in return and to remove their grievances. They were, however, not going to allow the Huns to fly their triumphant flag over Indian shores and be their slaves. He, therefore, appealed to every Indian to prepare himself for self-defence and to place the best manhood of India and its resources at the foot of the Throne to disabuse the Huns of their wild dreams. Mr. Hakim is a young Mahomedan of broad and liberal views and his address was received with much enthusiasm.

Rao Sahib Waman Rao Lakhey, who has done as much service as any man in this district for the progress of the cooperative movement and municipal government, was then proposed as president of the Conference by the Hon. Rai Saheb Kalyanji Thacker and being duly elected, took the chair and delivered a remarkable address, in the course of which he described the timorous policy of drift adopted by the British Government in granting reforms to India, while it steadily went forward in enacting repressive laws to crush its liberty of speech and press and to intern its inconvenient sons, without any trial, for their alleged crimes. They all knew, said Mr. Lakhey, that Lord Sydenham as a Governor of Bombay had distinguished himself as a great bureaucrat, who never failed to conceal his contempt of Indian reformers. This erring politician, after having eaten the salt of India, was now carrying on a campaign of calumny and misrepresentation in England, while their revered leaders were unjustly refused permission to proceed to England to set him right. He asked whether it was politically wise that they should be so denied a hearing before the bar of public opinion in England to counteract this mischievous propaganda, but they were living in critical times when a cowardly foe of liberty had foolishly thought of throwing his eyes on India in the hope of creating disaffection between them and their rulers. The enemy would be grievously mistaken if he ever ventured to carry out the threat into practice. India would rather remain a trusted dependent of England rather than become a vassal of Germany.

The President, however, appealed to the British Government to give up its policy of suspicion and distrust, for after all trust begot trust. He read in the papers that the Government was considering the question of granting to Indians commissions in the army and of modifying the provisions of the Arms Act. So far so good, but he would venture to point out that as Indians were equal subjects to the King they desired that they should be put on an equal footing with British fellow-subjects in the matter of enlistment in the army and in the granting of commissions. A few commissions to the younger sons of princes and to landlords will not do. The need of the hour was to have a citizen army in India, officered by Indians.

Turning to the discussion of local topics, the President severely criticized the policy of the Local Government in the matter of local self-government and of irrigation, the latter of which, he said, was brewing a grave discontent in the district.

Messages of sympathy with the objects of the Conference were received from Mahatma Gandhi, the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, the Hon. Mr. Shukla, the Hon. Mr. Kelker and others.

BANK OF BURMA IN LIQUIDATION.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 18.

Justice Young has passed orders on the application of the Bombay Advisory Committee of the Bank of Burma, Ltd., in liquidation, praying for costs of the committee and advocates being paid out of the assets of the Bank of Burma and asking for early closing of the liquidation, and reduction of the liquidator Mr. Holdsworth's remuneration. The order directed that the costs of the legal representative of the Advisory Committee be allowed in the share of a bill submitted first of all for objections to the Advisory Committee. The bill can be submitted to the liquidator and finally to the court. The matter was adjourned for one month.

INSTANCE OF PATRIOTISM.

FIRM ALMOST AT STANDSTILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following communiqué has been issued by the United Provinces War Board as an instance of patriotism which might well be copied. It may be placed on record that the work of the firm of Messrs. Hill and Co, the celebrated carpet manufacturers of Mirzapur, is now almost at a standstill owing to the fact that two of the managing directors, one Mr. H. Brandford has for some weeks past entirely devoted his time to recruiting of mallahs for inland water transport in Mesopotamia, while the other Mr. F. W. Bradford has been on active service in Europe.

RASAI COMMITTEE.

REVELATIONS BY WITNESSES.

(From a Correspondent.)
KARACHI, May 15.

The forced hospitality which is commonly known in Sind as *Rasai* has been a scandal for years together, and it is due to the zeal of that fearless leader the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri who succeeded in having a committee appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council, that the facts of extortion of money by officials and subordinates during their tour in camps have come out. The evidence which has been recorded shows nothing but zoolum to the public and a slur on the administration.

The following extracts from the evidence of the various zamindars will speak for themselves:—

Mr. Mian Faiz Mahomed says: "If one does not make rasai to police, the latter bring him into trouble by instigating some mischievous man to file a prosecution against him."

Mr. Bhojsingh says:—"Those who give no *rasai* are assaulted by butlers and even by officials" . . . "Wine is supplied once a year at the Collector and the Commissioner's camps. At times champagne is even sent for."

Mr. Murlidhar says:—"At Rohri a *Bania* on refusing to give *rasai*, was bridled, and made to walk like a horse and carry logs on his back, by a sub-Inspector."

Mr. Gurdasingh says:—"European officials did actually demand and were given *Rasai*."

Another witness said that *in the name of Dali* sovereigns are placed under fruit and even bottles of wine.

From this it will be seen how Mr. Lawrence, the Commissioner in Sind, was wrong when he contradicted Mr. Bhurgri's statement in the Council that a considerable improvement prevailed in the matter.

Mr. Hayward, the Chairman of the Committee, has not been acting independently at times.

When the Committee, which is composed entirely of officials with the solitary exception of the Hon. Mr. Hurchandrai Vishindas realised that the evidence recorded was quite condemnatory of officialdom it began going into the personal and private affairs of witnesses. Questions on Home Rule were also put. The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri was questioned as to the relationship of one Mr. Nabi Bux. To this question he emphatically refused to give any answer. Similarly, there were other questions also which did not come under the category of *rasai*, yet they were put.

However as far as the evidence is concerned, the subject-matter has been very well thrashed out and it now remains to be seen what action the Government of Bombay take in this important matter.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

WELCOME TO NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 18.

The first meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University under the presidency of the new Vice-Chancellor, Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Chief Justice of Bengal, was held this afternoon. A large number of fellows welcomed the new Vice-Chancellor, who thanked them in reply. The Senate next considered the question of physical drill in all schools and colleges in Bengal. After some discussion the matter was referred to a committee.

AMERICAN SILVER FOR INDIA

LARGE CONSIGNMENTS REACH BOMBAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 18.

Large consignments of American silver have reached Bombay during the last few days and the silver is already being coined into Indian currency at the mints. Other and still larger consignments are on their way and should arrive shortly in this country.

SALT MANUFACTURE IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 17.

It is notified by the Commerce and Industry Department that no person shall manufacture salt in the districts of the 24 Pargannas (except Calcutta), Midnapore, Khulna, Backergunj and Chittagong, in the territories administered by the Governor of Bengal in Council, except under and subject to the conditions of a license granted under the authority of the Government of Bengal.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 19.

The advance Monsoon has again given nearly general rain in Burma along the west coast Peninsula from Mormagoa southwards, but is weakening. There has also been local rain in Behar and Orissa, Bombay Deccan, and Madras with a few falls in Assam and Bengal.

The chief amounts are Port Blair one inch Victoria Point, Moulmein two Tavoy three, Bassein, Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu one and half, Bijapur one, Bangalore two, Mangalore one and half, Calicut two, Cochin Trivandrum three and Golpur one.

Forecast: Extension of rain in Lower Bengal and decrease in Burma and south west of peninsula.

Earthquake Report. An earthquake of slight intensity at its origin about thirteen hundred miles away was recorded at Simla this morning at two minutes to six.

The Madras Government have sanctioned regulations for the institution of a B. Sc. degree in the Madras University. The institution of a higher degree of Master of Science has also been approved.

PROBLEM OF IRELAND.

SOLUTION NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

GEN. SMUTS' SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., May 19.

General Smuts speaking at the Glasgow University, where he received the honorary degree of L. L. D., was accorded a remarkable ovation on rising. He alluded to the great transformation in South Africa by the grant of self-government. Ireland's problem was not greater than South Africa's had been and it could be solved. He was no ordinary politician. He represented the outer marches of the Empire and as such, kept aloof from all local politics devoting his energy to the great task on which our future depended.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL BOTHA.

He referred to General Botha as one of the greatest men living "who sees no small things" (Cheers). In those days of trouble, grievance and suffering in Africa, General Botha was destined to lead people to higher points of view and he is leading them still (Cheers). The British policy of freedom and liberty had resulted not only in a united South Africa where a new nation was being built up and a great white home in flooding sunshine of the southern skies was being founded. "You have also secured a very important and valuable Ally, because whereas South Africa might have been a source of danger, weakness and dissension, she has become a source of strength." "The armies of my native country consisting of Briton and Boer alike, have captured in this war more German territory than all other armies of the whole of the Allies together. (Cheers). They have swept the German flag from the whole African continent (Cheers) and here on the battlefields of France they have distinguished themselves in a way which has appealed to the whole British Empire and the world." (Cheers). He was glad to think that the South Africans on the Western front had been specially associated with the Scottish.

NUCLEUS OF GREAT LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

After paying a high tribute to the magnificent work of other Dominion soldiers in France, General Smuts proceeded to say that the British Empire was going to be a nucleus of a great league of nations at which they had been aiming. This league or society would ask for precedents to guide it and the greatest precedents would be a system of free nations of the British Empire. The latter's free institutions and self-government would, expanded and developed, become the basis of that larger system on which future liberty and development would be founded. (Cheers.)

PROBLEM OF IRELAND.

Was Ireland going to be an exception? (hisses and groans.) The law of life admitted of no exceptions and he is sure that it was the mission of the Empire which solved the case of South Africa, to solve the dreary case of Ireland. All over the world they found Irishmen in the van. Only in their own beautiful homeland was there nothing but failure, grievances and disaster. Let them see if the ideals, principles and traditions of the British Empire could safely be applied in the case of Ireland and reomve this skeleton from the cupboard.

Speeches had been made in Ireland by apparently sane and wise men which were absolutely hysterical. Some had been talking of a republic and some wanted to appeal to the enemy. Others wanted their wrongs righted at the peace conference after the war but all that was unnecessary if Ireland belonged to the group of nations and was herself a nation who had solved her political troubles in the past and was capable of solving troubles again. If she were unable to do her duty or set her own house in order and remove from herself the stigma that she alone of the Empire to-day in this hour of bitter trial was standing aloof and not doing her duty, he would advise her appeal to the Imperial Conference, the highest court of appeal in the British Empire. (Cheers.)

NOT INCAPABLE OF SOLUTION.

The day might come when a body like that representing the whole Empire would have have taken a case like this in hand and deal with it on large wise and broad lines, but he would not admit right anybody to be an exception to the common obligations and common duties of our common Empire.

He was sure that if a largehearted, wise statesman-like line were adopted in dealing with this problem it would not be incapable of solution.

NEW AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

"NOTHING ELSE BUT GERMAN ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., May 18.

The uneasiness in Austria regarding the new Austro-German alliance, which the "Volksrecht," a leading socialist organ in Switzerland, says is nothing else but annexation of Austria-Hungary by Germany, is further reflected in the comments of the Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung," which says that the Austrian people ought to know whether in the agreements reached at the German Headquarters Baron Burian maintained Czernin's position that Austria-Hungary would defend the pre-war possessions of Allies and of herself, but would not fight for imperialistic aims.

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(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

A Khulna correspondent writes to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—Mr. Street, District Judge of Khulna, who presided over the prize distribution of the local H. E. School, addressing the boys said: It is very difficult to find out a single honest, trustworthy, gentleman amongst the Indians, especially amongst the Bengalees. If a zemindar wants a *Naib*, he cannot find a trustworthy *Naib*; I happen to require a trustworthy clerk, I cannot find one. Unless you acquire these virtues, you will not be fit to be equal partners of the Imperial interests with other subjects of the British Crown.

RAILWAY MISHAP ON MANDALAY LINE.

GOODS TRAIN RUNS INTO TRAFFIC INSPECTOR'S CARRIAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 18.

A railway mishap took place at 4-30, this morning, on the main Mandalay line at Tongyi, twenty-eight miles from Rangoon, when a down goods train ran into a Traffic Inspector's carriage which had been detached from a mixed train and was standing in Tongyi station and had not been shunted into siding. The engine of the goods train and the carriage were capsized and two waggons derailed. Both the lines were blocked and a gang from Rangoon is sent to clear the wreckage. The down Mandalay mail is held up and passengers and mails are being transhipped.

INDIANS AND THE AIR SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the recent developments with regard to summoning and mobilising the vast potential resources of India—not the least amongst which counts her inordinate Man-Power—would it be out-of-place, if I request the kind services of your esteemed paper, to enable me to place before the great circle of your readers, a few suggestions of mine, on the subject of Indians and the Air Service?

It was not a little gratifying to learn some months ago that the military authorities had thrown open to Indians (such as then comprised the Indian Defence Force, and included College or School Students of about 18 years of age) enlistment in the Royal Flying Corps. But it was equally disappointing to understand a little later, that the same Military Authorities had withdrawn their gracious offer. The invitation was especially gracious since commissions upto the rank of Flight-Lieutenant were thus unreservedly thrown open to Indians.

Now, I do not for a moment presume to rake up the probable reasons which may have guided the Military Authorities, in their wisdom, to withdraw their extended hand. But, I say this with emphasis, that if the only or main reason for this unhappy move has been the inexplicable uncomfortable feeling of the English Military Officer for the Indian Officer-in-Arms of equal or superior rank (if ever such phenomena have been known in actuality) then it is an extremely regrettable matter.

Unjust bias, and such weaknesses of men ought not to exist at any time; in times like the present, however, when the most vital issues of the Empire are at stake, such human failings ought in all fairness, completely to give way to the far greater significance of the former.

Now, is it not sound reason to expect, that if Indians are to train to fight on land, they may equally well train for active service in the air, in defence of their country?

If the management, manipulation, and manœuvring of aeroplanes demands a cool head, strong and steady nerves, presence-of-mind, rare mechanical skill, consummate courage and other signal attributes, and if Englishmen possess these, there can be no argument to warrant the assumption, that Indians do not, or cannot be made to acquire them by adequate training, since the above qualities are not shown by any inquiry scientific or otherwise, to be restricted to the European races and wanting in the Asiatic races.

But, in writing this I have especially in mind that large class of young men, whom we may call "motory" in a similar sense to the "horsey" person. They talk "motor" and they dream "motor." I mean chiefly those rich sons of rich fathers, whose single delight it is, to shoot to and fro and in and out of crowded traffic, on their motor-bykes or in their motor-cars and recount their "close shaves" to admiring "lady-friends" They are not unintelligent generally, and most of them have filled some terms at a college; briefly, in point of education, social position, ambitions and tastes, they are close counter-parts of the English "Nut" or "Lady's Man" of before the War, and the gallant fearless Officer of to-day.

It is needless to say that given the opportunities the Indian "Nut" would be equally wonderfully transformed in the refining Fire of War. In this connection, it is only necessary to recall the story "A Failure" in Queen Mary's Gift Book.

But what is the upshot of this all?

That the young men in whom the above arguments may have kindled a desire, to quit the land for the skies, should begin to stir; let them approach the proper authorities, and without noise or bustle, strive to see the needful done in the matter. Though not of the type of men I have depicted above my own spirits are soaring sky-wards, but Indian as I am, I cannot single-handed, persevere in my ambitions.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. K.

Poona, May 16th.

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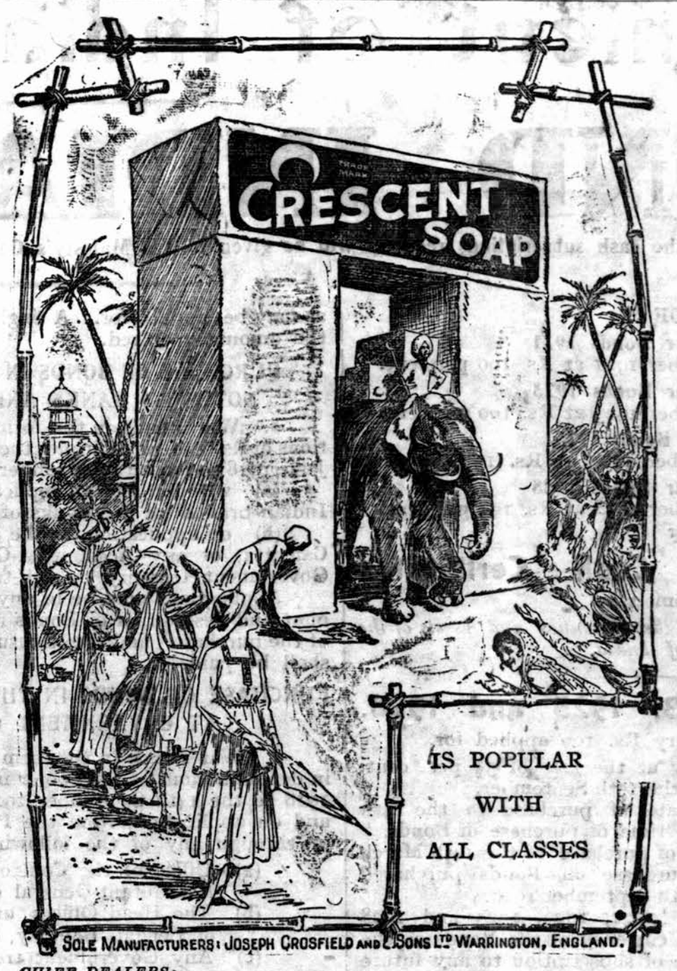

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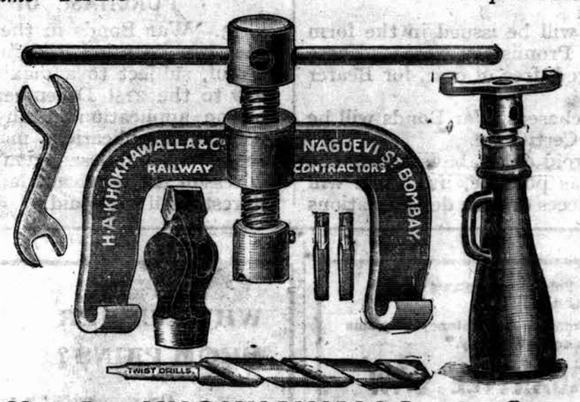

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FORM OF SECURITIES:—War Bonds will be issued in the form of (a) Inscribed Stock Certificates, or (b) Promissory Notes. These will subsequently, if desired, be exchanged, free of cost, for Bearer Bonds when the latter are available.

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PURCHASE OF BONDS IN THE FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTES AT BANKS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

1. War Bonds in the form of promissory notes, in denominations of Rs. 100, or multiples thereof, can be purchased from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due

(a) without formal application, at the Head offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and

(b) on application, at the office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, ot any Accountant-General or Comptroller or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the purchaser, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS IN THE FORM OF INSCRIBED STOCK AT GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND BANKS.

2. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock can be obtained in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application, from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, direct, or through any of the following offices:—

(a) Office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Accountant-General or Comptroller;

(b) The Head Offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras;

(c) Any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS AT POST OFFICES.

3. War Bonds in the form ot inscribed stock or promissory notes can be purchased in denominations of Rs. 25, or multiples thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 21st December 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application at any post office conducting savings banks business. Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Bonds purchased through the post office may, if so desired, be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Post and Telegraphs.

PAYMENT.

4. Payment may be made either in cash, or by cheque. In the case of purchases of Bonds at Banks cheques should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer or the Agent of the Presidency Bank according as the purchase is made at the Head Office or at a branch of the Presidency Bank. In the case of purchases made at a Government Office or a Post Office the cheque should be drawn in favour of the officer to whom the application is presented.

Payment at post offices may also be made by withdrawal of sums at the credit of the applicant at the post office savings bank.

Payment at Head Offices of the Presidency Banks may also be made in Indian Treasury bills which will be accepted as cash at their face value less a discount calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the unexpired portion of the currency of the bill.

BROKERAGE.

5. Brokerage of one-eighth per cent. will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in cash or by cheque made through them for purchase of War Bonds.

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the 'Bombay Chronicle' Press, Medows Street Bombay.